

Mar 8 '22

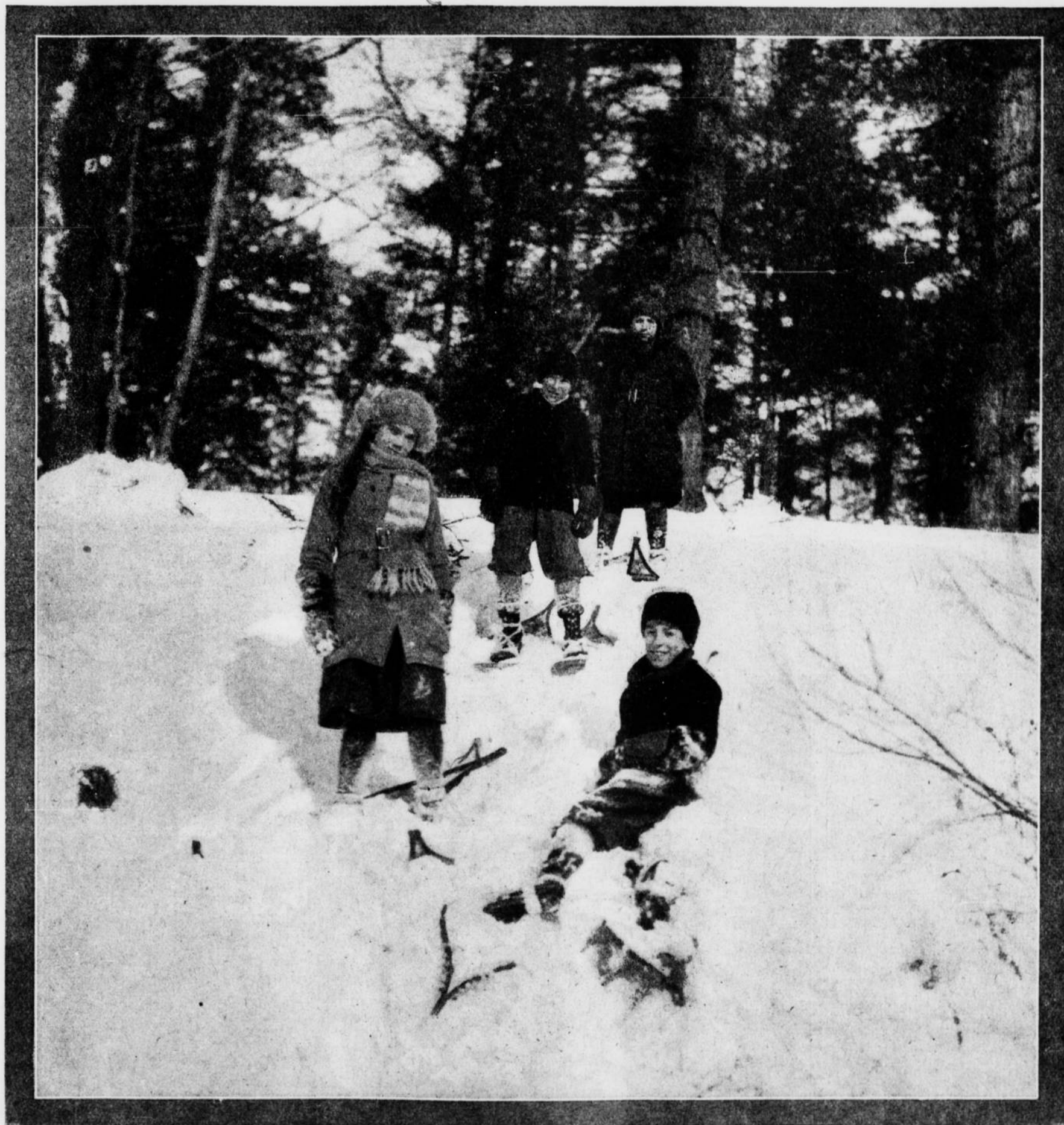
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

March 8, 1922

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BALANCE SHEET

For the year ending December 31st, 1921

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Cash on hand, Dec. 31st, 1920	\$ 2,179.28	Losses	\$221,109.55
Cash in bank, Dec. 31st, 1920	121,196.51	Salaries	38,218.67
Premiums	77,839.30	Agents' commissions	50,952.25
Assessments	245,105.89	Fire inspection	7,585.62
Interest	18,534.27	Printing and stationery	5,249.85
		Postage	5,788.06
		Rebates	4,091.21
		Advertising	2,594.47
		Directors' fees	908.55
		Office furniture	423.97
		Travelling expenses	3,131.65
		Fuel and light	1,441.06
		Audit, 1920	750.00
		Audit, 1921	988.50
		Legal expenses	737.02
		Freight and express	167.14
		Telephone and telegraph	231.74
		Taxes, government and local	3,636.08
		Commission on collections	304.45
		Insurance premiums	193.00
		Caretaking	624.00
		Licenses	415.00
		War tax stamps	288.88
		Sundries	2,116.49
		Alberta government bonds	14,784.20
		Saskatchewan gov't bonds	9,900.00
		Cash in bank, Dec. 31st, 1921	86,463.06
		Cash on hand, Dec. 31st, 1921	1,760.78
			\$464,855.25
ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Premium notes on hand	\$1,404,328.99	Reserve for unearned premiums	\$115,252.12
Office building and lots	16,763.91		
Office furniture	\$5,095.75		
Less depreciation	467.17		
	4,628.58		
Premiums in agents' hands	109.29		
Dominion War Bonds	29,000.00		
Victory Loan Bonds	262,900.00		
Prov. of Saskatch'n bonds	10,000.00		
Prov. of Alberta bonds	15,000.00		
Accrued interest	3,286.05		
Cash in bank, Dec. 31st, 1921	86,463.06		
Cash on hand, Dec. 31st, 1921	1,760.78		
	\$1,834,240.66		\$115,252.12
Policies in force Dec. 31st, 1921	42,312		
Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1921	\$98,677,999		
Increase in business during 1921	5,538,543		

This is to certify that I have made an Audit of the Books and Accounts of your Company for the year ending December 31st, 1921, and that this statement of Assets and Liabilities, and of Receipts and Expenditures is a true and correct one.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager.

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March 8, 1922

No. 10



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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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69 USES—HEAD TO FOOT—CELLAR TO ATTIC

Our Ottawa Letter

With a Minority in the House and a Divided Cabinet, Government will need Skilful Steering through Session—The Chances for Reciprocity

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

OTTAWA, March 1.—The first session of the 14th parliament of Canada opens on March 8 with a preliminary canter, at which both Houses will foregather, under the presidency of Sir Louis Davies, the deputy governor-general, but the only function of the day will be the election of a speaker by the House of Commons. The choice will probably fall upon Rodolphe Lemieux, who has many qualifications for the post, and W. M. German, of Welland, is suggested as his deputy.

On the ninth the formal opening of parliament by Lord Byng will take place. With a new governor-general making his official debut, and both a new parliament and a new cabinet available for inspection, there is an unprecedented demand for seats by the outside public, and Black Rod, who supervises the ceremony, is being forced to make many enemies, chiefly feminine. All the pomp and fanfare which was abandoned during the war, will be in full blast, and in the evening a state drawing-room will delight the hearts of the socially elect. The Speech from the Throne will be the usual innocuous document, and the address in reply to it will be moved and seconded by two new members, E. J. McMurray, of Winnipeg, and Paul Mercier, of Montreal. It will foreshadow a policy of economy, and will probably make some mention

of the reciprocity issue, which has suddenly emerged once more.

A Minority Government

Next day the serious work of what ought to be one of the most interesting parliaments in our history will commence. For the first time three separate parties, each reasonably strong, will be found in the Commons, and for the first time also a government will attempt to exist at Ottawa without a parliamentary majority. Even if A. B. Hudson is counted as his supporter, Mr. King can only rely upon 117 members out of 235, and the elevation of Mr. Lemieux to the speakership will lessen his following by one. It is true that Mr. Norris has managed to carry on a minority government in the Manitoba legislature and Mr. Drury has enjoyed no real majority in Ontario, but the federal is a very different thing from the provincial sphere. The history of the four minority governments which have been tried in Britain during the past century does not afford any hopeful augury for Mr. King. All of them had very troubled careers and none of them lasted more than 18 months. In each case they discovered that they were impotent either to pass measures of their own or carry out policies, and their position gradually became unbearable. Obviously political steering of a very skilful nature will be required, and a great deal of

the time of the cabinet will be devoted to a study of the best political strategy. Their intention is to keep the session as short as possible and restore the old Laurier time-table by calling parliament again in November and sitting through the winter months, in order to make an adjournment in April or May possible. The government also propose to set very modest dimensions to their legislative program and sedulously avoid all adventures which might evoke the combined hostility of the Progressive and Conservative parties.

A Divided Cabinet

It is notorious that there are two sharply divided wings in the cabinet. One of them, headed by Sir Lomer Gouin and his associates, regards the Progressives as dangerous radicals whose policies must be steadily checkmated, and the other, in which are included ministers like Mr. Fielding, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Lapointe, looks upon the Progressives as separated brethren whose aims are quite admirable and who ought to be humored as far as possible and brought back into the fold. The premier is also understood to share this view. At present this group appear to have the upper hand, for there are signs that the government is planning a course calculated to win the goodwill of the Progressives. It is now definitely certain that Mr. Fielding has during the past week been sounding out the American government upon the subject of the reinstatement for the reciprocity pact of 1911. To his credit he has never wavered in the belief that free commercial relations with our neighbors are an imperative necessity for our economic health, and he has always held that the agreement was rejected in 1911 not on its fiscal merits but through a misleading use of the "loyalty" cry and a gross representation of what the pact actually involved. As reciprocity occupies a leading place in both the Progress-



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sive and Liberal program, a move to secure it is a judicious piece of tactics.

The Status of Reciprocity

There is some uncertainty about the present status of the agreement, but the majority opinion in Ottawa is that

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The World's Meat Trade

A Survey of 1921 Trading and an Appraisal of the Strength of Some of the Main Factors which will Govern Future Development

ALARGE percentage of the world's cattle crop of 1921 was sold at or below cost of production. No country, whether producing a surplus for export or importing to make up the total of domestic need, escaped the downward march of values. Unfortunately, practically all the beef surplus had been produced during the inflated-costs period, extending over the past five years.

For many producers in both hemispheres, much of the cattle was over-ripe for market and had already failed to pay cost of boarding. Furthermore, under the urge of meeting their annual indebtedness such as had been incurred through notes and mortgage interest, farmers of other countries besides Canada had no alternative but to sell, and the majority no other market on which to liquidate their exportable surplus but that of Great Britain.

In the case of heavy-producing countries such as the Argentine and Australia, where practically the total production of stock has to be exported, the returns were very unsatisfactory. In surplus-producing non-pastoral countries such as Canada where the bulk of production is consumed at home, the effects, whilst demoralizing, were not such as to bankrupt industry as was the case in some less fortunate parts.

Stagnation in Chilled Meat Trade

The unavoidable but heavy liquidation of frozen and chilled meats literally blocked the storage facilities of Great Britain, and the overflow had to be held in ships' bottoms. The consuming power of the British public has its limits and even had the purchasing power of the public been at par, supplies would still have been in excess of demand. As it was the British working-man bought very sparingly. Many factories were either closed down or were on part time owing to a lack of markets in which to sell the products of British labor. It is estimated that meat consumption in Great Britain during 1921 was reduced by hundreds of tons, a measure of the decline in purchasing power.

Other factors tended to add to the depression. Great Britain bought as sparingly in foreign markets as possible, owing to the adverse condition of exchange. The summer was perhaps the hottest on record, and so little conducive to the eating of meats that even the British cattle producer, who provides less than half of the domestic needs and was short on supplies, found prices declining throughout the year. Lastly retail prices were absolutely out of line with production and wholesale costs.

Marketing Costs

Exporting countries might possibly have found some value in the trade, had marketing costs been less severe. Yet although considerable criticism has been made as regards the high charges for ocean transportation, no allowance seems to have been made for the fact that boats carrying a cargo one way only and coming back in ballast, cannot make expenses excepting at rates which in many cases are somewhat out of line with the value of the transported product. All this of course does not alter the fact that the exportable surplus of 1921 costs too much to market owing to the lop-sided depression of values, including processing and carrying charges. The overhead not only ate up the producers' profit but also brought financial losses to exporters, who found cost of freezing and handling inconsistent with the value of the product.

Severe as were the losses to the Canadian farmer under the handicap of restricted outlets for live cattle, the Australian, New Zealand and Argentine cattle man, marketing a frozen and chilled article, was even more affected. New Zealand's experience was typical. Official figures show the value of their meat exports at £8,852,000, and the amount of overhead on that sum as £4,791,000.

Re-Export Conditions

Had European money been of any value it is probable that a great deal of the supplies in British ports would have been trans-shipped. As it was

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 8, 1922

The Council of Agriculture

It is doubtful if more false information has ever been packed into a single paragraph than the following, which appeared as a leading editorial utterance in the Farmer's Advocate on February 25:

There is a feeling amongst the various farmers' organizations of Western Canada that the Canadian Council of Agriculture is merely a tentacle of the United Grain Growers Ltd. It is! Its meetings are always packed with U.G.G. officials, and the members who are not U.G.G. officials might as well be, for all the independence of mind they exhibit. In point of fact, the Canadian Council of Agriculture is the most undemocratic organization that has ever existed in the Dominion. Its members are virtually self-appointed. It speaks ponderously for the Canadian farmer without getting permission to do so. It does not recognize dairy-men, fruit growers, or breeders of pure-bred stock. Its meetings are held behind closed doors (in the offices of the U.G.G.) It presumes to direct the organized farmers of the West, but the organized farmers have no constitutional authority over it. There are scarcely any organized farmers who know what salaries its various officials receive, and we doubt whether they could find out. Since it came into existence it has done little or nothing for the organized farmers; on the contrary there is evidence to indicate that it has quietly, but effectively, blocked worthy movements initiated by the organized farmers. The members of the U.F.A., S.G.G.A. and U.F.M. have a perfect right to challenge the authority of this autocratic and innocuous body. It stands between the prairie grain grower and much-needed grain marketing reforms.

There has been some criticism of the Canadian Council of Agriculture owing almost entirely to lack of information, but the writer of the above article apparently made no attempt to get the truth. Here are the facts of the organization and work of the Council of Agriculture:

1. The Council of Agriculture is simply a voluntary body, composed of the executives of various provincial farmers' organizations, by which joint action can be taken effectively upon federal or interprovincial questions. Without such a central federal body the various provincial bodies would find it impossible to take united action, and working separately they would be much less effective.

2. The Council is composed of five representatives from the executives of each of the following provincial associations: The United Farmers of Alberta, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the United Farmers of Manitoba, the United Farmers of Ontario and the United Farmers of New Brunswick, and in addition four members from the executives of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the United Grain Growers Ltd., the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of Ontario, and The Grain Growers' Guide.

3. All of these organizations (except The Guide) have thousands of members or shareholders, and their executive officers are elected at their annual conventions, knowing full well that they will represent their organizations on the Council of Agriculture. Nothing could be more democratic, and in no other way could the leading men in the farmers' organizations be brought together to give effect to the common or federal purposes of the organized farmers. The Guide is included in membership because of its relationship to the organized farmers. Probably no one will suggest that the various provincial associations should not have some organization through which they can get together for united action when all other interests are organized on the same basis and for the same purpose. As to whether the companies should be in membership, it should be remembered that the three companies are all children of the associations, have common sympathies and have worked in closest harmony and rendered considerable financial aid to the associations since their organization, and have rendered great assistance to the organized farmers in many ways.

4. It is true that the Council does not include organized breeders, fruit growers or any other specialized farming industry. Every farmer in these provinces is eligible to membership in the associations comprising the Council of Agriculture, and consequently specialized organizations would merely result in duplications and

entirely destroy the usefulness of the Council.

5. The claim that the U.G.G. controls or dominates the Council is a merely malicious accusation without any foundation of truth, as any of the organizations in membership in the Council will verify. The meetings, when held in Winnipeg, happen to be held in the large board room of the U.G.G. merely for convenience. Other meetings are held in Regina and Toronto.

6. The Council never claims to direct or dictate to any of the associations, and has no authority over them whatsoever. It is purely a voluntary organization, and no action is taken unless all the members are in unanimity. Then it merely becomes the spokesman of the united organizations of the different provinces. The Council probably is not a perfect organization, and we know of no others that are perfect. Its constitution and usefulness has been a result of evolution, and will no doubt continue to evolve to meet new conditions.

7. The charge that the Council has done nothing for the organized farmers and prevents needed reforms, simply displays ignorance. There is no organization in Canada with such a record of achievement. Just to mention a few: It was the Council that prevented the federal government from fixing the price of wheat for the 1917 crop at \$1.30 per bushel, and it was later fixed at \$2.21, saving the grower 91 cents per bushel. It was through the Council that the Wheat Board was secured in 1919, and it will be through the Council that the Wheat Board will be secured for 1922, if it is secured at all. It was through the Council that the organized farmers were able to carry out the Siege of Ottawa in 1910; that the strong cases were put up to the Railway Commission on freight rates and to the Tariff Commission on the tariff. It was through the Council that the Farmers' Platform was prepared, later known as the New National Policy, and only by uniting around this policy were the farmers successful in electing 66 members to the House of Commons. These few achievements will demonstrate the usefulness of the Council of Agriculture.

8. Of course the Council sits with closed doors. Why shouldn't it? Did anyone ever hear of the manufacturers or bankers or railways or wholesalers or retailers or government executives sitting with open doors to discuss their business affairs? While the rest of the world retains closed doors, the farmers must keep some of their plans and discussions in private or lose out in the struggle.

These facts should serve to clear up misapprehensions regarding the Council of Agriculture, its work and its functions. There will still be those who are opposed to the farmers organizing for self protection who will continue to circulate false information. In building up their organization the farmers have had to face hostile criticism and malicious accusation many times. They must expect it. There are many interests who fear the farmers' organization and they will do all in their power to cause dissension and suspicion. Even among their so-called friends they will find their enemies.

Merchants Bank Scandal

A celebrated British statesman, who was a firm believer in the doctrine of letting people do as they liked in the realm of trade and commerce, once stated that adulteration of goods was merely a form of that beneficent competition which lay at the base of civilization. The disclosures in connection with the Merchants Bank scandal suggest that among financiers reckless speculation with other people's money is regarded in something of the same way; it is merely an incident in the working of a wonderful and beneficent institution.

At the shareholders' meeting of the Merchants Bank it was revealed that \$4,000,000 had gone to a brokerage firm to back up an original loan of \$579,000, and \$1,000,000 to a ladies' wear concern to back up an original loan of \$65,000, and that altogether the looters got away to the tune of about \$8,000,000. This is a pretty big sum even to a rich

bank, but the president affirmed that he knew nothing of all this "adventurous banking," and that the directors had never sanctioned it. At a previous enquiry the general manager asserted that he knew nothing about it, and the manager of the Montreal branch, where the advances were made, seemed to know as little as the rest. The bank apparently had directors who didn't direct and managers who didn't manage.

D. C. Macarow, ex-general manager of the bank, at the shareholders' meeting took exception to Sir Montagu Allan's statement that the directors knew nothing of the matter. He took issue "emphatically and unequivocally" with Sir Montagu, and, he said, "I consider that the statement is not founded on the facts of the case." Now when two gentlemen politely but emphatically give each other the lie, what is to be done about it? One or the other is not speaking the truth. Here are millions of dollars for which the bank was trustee loaned out on security admitted to be "lamentably insufficient" for purposes not wholly revealed, the transactions hidden in false or misleading returns to the government, the inevitable crisis which might have affected the financial structure of the whole Dominion and created widespread distress, and all the satisfaction the public can get is the spectacle of those concerned in the mismanagement politely giving each other the lie.

There is a danger in allowing a scandal of this kind to escape a public investigation. The people have a right to know not only who was responsible for such deliberate misuse of the bank's funds, but who got the funds and the purpose for which they were got. It is plain that a great deal is being covered up and that somebody is not afraid of committing perjury that men who consider it no disgrace to steal within the law may be protected. There should be an enquiry into the whole disgraceful affair by the Dominion government, and if there has been any violation of law those responsible should pay the penalty.

Can They Afford It?

One of the most remarkable features of the freight rate controversy that is exciting so much interest at the present time, is the claim of the C.P.R. that, irrespective of all other considerations, the freight and passenger rates fixed by the Railway Commission must be high enough to permit the company to earn sufficient profits to pay the usual dividend of 10 per cent. on its capital stock, and in addition have something left over by way of surplus. The employees of the C.P.R., and practically everyone else who has to work for a living, have had to accept a reduction of wages. Business generally throughout the country has experienced a reduction of profits. The farmers, who supply a very large proportion of the earnings of the railways, have for the past year been working for nothing and boarding themselves. But, nevertheless, the C.P.R., by some strange process of reasoning, has conceived the idea that its shareholders possess a sort of divine right to their usual 10 per cent., plus an addition to the enormous surplus already in the treasury of the company.

In view of existing conditions it is difficult to understand why any great national disaster should result even if the C.P.R. should have to follow the example of many other corporations and, for a time at least, reduce its dividends to shareholders. The C.P.R., however, is in such an exceptionally strong financial position that even a substantial

reduction in its earnings would not necessitate any cutting of dividends. In the ten years from 1910 to 1920, the C.P.R., after paying a 10 per cent. dividend annually, accumulated a surplus of \$174,770,708. The total surplus of the C.P.R. at the end of 1920 amounted to \$322,401,521.79, which is more than 62 million dollars in excess of its paid-up ordinary capital of \$260,000,000. The surplus is made up of the following items taken from the company's balance sheet of December 31, 1920:

Surplus revenue from operation.....	\$127,725,728.35
Net proceeds lands and townsites	96,610,805.14
Surplus in other assets.....	98,064,988.30
	\$322,401,521.79

The C.P.R., for the year 1920, had a surplus from railway operation, after paying all expenses and dividends, of \$450,358.77, and in addition had a surplus from special income, that is investments, steamships, telegraphs, etc., of \$4,166,447.81, and received from its land sales \$3,852,376.77, these items together making a surplus for the year of \$7,469,183.35.

These figures, taken from the annual report of the company, make it clear that the C.P.R. need have no anxiety as to its ability to pay dividends. At 10 per cent., the amount required for this purpose is \$26,000,000 a year. If the C.P.R. did not sell an acre of land, if it did not make a dollar from its steamships, its investments or its telegraph service, and if the railway operation produced profit only sufficient to pay interest on its debentures and preferred stock, the surplus accumulated in past years would still be sufficient to pay its usual dividends for over 12 years. It is not the intention to suggest that freight rates should be reduced to an extent that would force the C.P.R. to this course. These figures are presented merely to enable the public to judge whether or not the C.P.R. can really afford to reduce

the rates which are admittedly such a heavy burden upon the people of Canada.

The Census Figures

There is a common saying that figures cannot lie. That being so, the figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics with regard to the population of Canada tell an interesting tale.

From April, 1911, to March, 1921, the gross immigration into Canada was 1,812,836. Vital statistics for the nine years ending 1919, exclusive of New Brunswick, show an excess of births over deaths of 975,740. Estimating for New Brunswick on the same basis as Nova Scotia, that province in the same period had an excess of births over deaths of at least 29,260. Over the Dominion for the year 1920 the excess would be approximately 110,000, making a total excess of births over deaths for the census decade of 1,115,000. The immigration and natural increase of the people thus gives an increase of population for the last ten years of 2,927,836. The population in 1911 was 7,206,643, which added to the immigration and natural increase gives 10,134,479 as the population for 1921. The actual population, according to the revised census figures, is 8,769,489, so that there has been in the decade an actual loss of 1,364,990.

Here are the figures tabulated:

Immigration from April, 1911, to March, 1921	1,812,836
Excess of births over deaths, 1911 to 1921	1,115,000
Total immigration and natural increase	2,927,836
Population in 1911	7,206,643
Total	10,134,479
Census for 1921	8,769,489
Actual loss of population in the decade 1911-1921	1,364,990

This is a serious matter, and before any expensive immigration policy is adopted it would be well to ascertain what became of the 1,364,990 persons who have left the country in the last ten years and why they left. It is of no use spending money in bringing people into the country if there is no inducement for them to stay; it would be better to spend the money in making life easier for those who are here to stay. The Dominion has no statistics of emigration; it would seem to be necessary to have such figures so that we can discover what class of immigrant finds the country and the conditions satisfactory. When we have that information it ought to be less difficult to formulate an effective immigration policy, and also a more progressive domestic policy.

It is newspaper gossip that one of the reasons why M. Poincare is opposed to the Genoa conference is because Lloyd George will propose to the conference reduction of armies on the lines adopted at Washington for the reduction of navies. It is to be hoped the British premier will stick to his guns and, regardless of M. Poincare, put the matter as squarely before the conference as Secretary Hughes put the naval proposals before the Washington conference.

It is said that there is not a single Canadian on the staff of the High Commissioner in London. From the clerical standpoint the staff may be quite efficient, but an office that has to some extent to interpret Canada to other people should, for the proper discharge of its functions, have at least some employees who know Canada at first hand and are able to give an intelligent and adequate idea of the country to enquirers. A Canadian office without a Canadian in it is an anomaly that should be corrected.



When a man's Premier his Troubles Begin

The Cliffhawk

By Hapsburg Liebe

HE wore spiked boots that laced in front, clay-colored corduroys, a blue flannel shirt open at the throat, and a broad-rimmed gray felt hat—the clothing of a timberjack—and he carried a long-range, high-power sportsman's rifle wherever he went. For three months, since early in the spring, he had lived alone in the fastnesses of the irregular line of cliffs that fits the oblong crest of great and majestic Ironhead Mountain like a gigantic crown. He was a big young man, brown-eyed and brown-haired, and very good-looking. Half angel and half devil he was, and a law unto himself—there was Littleford Blair, whom he had whipped with a hickory wythe because Littleford Blair had savagely beaten a well-meaning dog; there was Sam'l Hutton, whom he had left lying half dead in the laurels because Hutton had dared to noise about the statement that he was either an escaped convict or no better than an escaped convict; there was—but the list is long.

The mountain folk did not know his name. They spoke of him, laughingly at first, and then with hushed voices, as the Cliffhawk.

Cliffhawk, that is the hill's man's name for an eagle.

"Nan-see! O-o-oh Nance! Come here, Nance!"

Nance Hurley, wood nymph, princess in calico, heard and frowned. She

stepped out of the crystal mountain stream she had been wading in for more than an hour, and entered the blooming laurels that stood between the creek and her father's cabin a hundred yards up on the western slope of Little Rainey. Her step-mother's high pitched voice came to her again:

"Nan-see! O-o-oh Nance!"

She, Nance, halted in the undergrowth and flung down the handful of laurel blossoms that she had just broken off. For a moment she stood there as silent and as motionless as one of the trees about her; then she muttered angrily:

"It's Ben Hull ag'in! I—I wisht to goodness he'd die! It may be wicked, but I shore wish it. That rat-eyed pine-worm of a man—I'd rather marry a pig 'an him, I would!"

She went on. Three minutes later she stole soundlessly up to a blind wall of the log house that had been a good home to her before her father's unwise second marriage, and put her wide and angry chestnut-brown eyes to a crack. Yes, it was Ben Hull again. He sat comfortably in the best rocker, and standing not far from him was Abner Hurley's second wife. Mrs. Hurley was a great deal younger than her husband, and attractive as such women go; she was of that odd type that is so easily disliked by women and so easily loved by men.

Hull was dressed cheaply and flashily; he was little, oily, beady-eyed, mean and mean-looking. He had discovered and was working a more or less valuable deposit of mica somewhere on Ironhead Mountain, and the hill folk looked upon him as a rich man.

"Well, it b'iles itself down to this," Hull was saying in a low tone to Mrs. Hurley: "You want to be rid o' Nance, and I want her for a wife. She's the durnedest puttiest gyurl I ever seed. I'll dress her up, and I'll buy her a ridin' hoss. And rickollect this, Mis' Hurley; on the day she marries me I'll gi' you and Ab thutty dollars."

Nance heard every word of it. She drew back from the blind wall and

straightened proudly. Her well-shaped, sun-browned hands clenched hard, and her roundish and supple young figure trembled throughout with indignation. Thirty dollars—thirty pieces of silver! She couldn't bear to hear more of that low bargain, and she turned hastily toward the woods. There was one last recourse left to her; she would go to her father and make an appeal to him. And yet there was little hope for her in that direction. Her father, she knew, was a slave almost as she herself was a slave. He was a huge man, a Samson in physical strength; but his wife was a Delilah. He had been brought gradually to the

and he'll buy ye a ridin' hoss. Better marry Ben Hull, Nance."

He finished with an air of finality. According to his way of seeing there was nothing further to be said about it. He took up his axe and drove its blade into the log again and again.

"Ef—ef I was a man," Nance said spiritedly and tearfully, "I'd shore be ashamed o' myself to let a f-f-fool woman wind me around her f-f-finger that way, pap. And s-s-so I'm to be sold for thutty dollars, thutty pieces o' silver—Judas money, it 'pears to me! I hain't even got a friend in you, pap!"

Her father went on chop-



"She caught up David Gannon's rifle and sent a warning shot flying through the scrub."

point of choosing always the way of least resistance.

Abner Hurley looked up from his wood chopping as his daughter halted beside him.

"What is it?" he asked, a trifle sourly.

"Are you and her a goin' to sell me for thutty dollars?" Nance demanded.

"Her!" clipped Abner Hurley. "Who?"

"Yore wife, that's who," quickly. "You know I hain't never laid my tongue to the name o' mother to her—and I never will. Are you and her a goin' to sell me for thutty dollars, the same as ef I was a mule?"

Hurley understood fully. Ben Hull had approached him with the offer of thirty dollars less than half an hour before. He had replied weakly that he had no women-folk to sell. Then Hull had gone to Mrs. Hurley, who, he knew, wished to be rid of Nance.

Nance's giant father lifted his axe and drove its keen blade deep into the log at his feet, took his great hairy hands from the hickory handle, and left it quivering. His mighty figure stiffened; a frown of mingled determination and something like defiance struggled over his heave, black-bearded face.

"You listen here, Nance," he growled. "You're 22, and old enough to marry. You got to haxe clo'es and somepin t' eat, and it's comin' to be a burthen for me to furnish 'em. Ben Hull, he's the richest young man in the whole neighborhood. He'll dress ye up,

ping wood as though he hadn't heard; but he had heard, and there was a faint light of regret on his rugged countenance. Had he dared to call his soul his own—

From the cabin came again that despised, high-pitched voice:

"Nan-see! O-o-oh Nance! Come here, Nance!"

The young woman went slowly toward the house. It did not occur to her that there was anywhere else to go. The opposing forces were to her titanic, irresistible, relentless. . . . Mrs. Hurley and the oily, smirking Ben Hull were standing in the front doorway when she walked up the guttered path between the rows of budding marigolds, and Mrs. Hurley was smiling her deceptive smile.

"Mr. Hull has come to see ye, Nance."

Nance halted. "Mister Hull?" she sneered, in open derision. "Well, here I am; let him take a good look at me, and let that look be the last."

Hull fumbled at his screaming red tie, jerked down his fancy brocaded vest, and stepped to the ground.

"I wisht ye'd take a little walk wi' me, Nance," he said, awkwardly. There was something disconcerting about the steady gaze of her clear brown eyes.

Over his thin shoulder Nance saw her stepmother nod commandingly. Mrs. Hurley's brows were drawn and threatening. Nance went with Ben Hull because she felt that she couldn't bear the tongue-lashing that would be hers if she didn't go. . . . They walked slowly down through the green and

shaded woodland, halted and sat down together on a great gray stone that afforded a plain view of much of the upper half of the rugged Ironhead. It was the sight of the stern and forbidding crest of that towering old mountain which gave to Nance an idea that promised deliverance. The Cliffhawk, man of mystery, had righted other wrongs which had not concerned him; wouldn't he right hers if he knew?

"I want ye to marry me, Nance," began Hull. "Ef ye will, I'll dress ye up and buy ye a ridin' hoss."

"Ef I could bear you," quickly retorted Nance, "I'd do it. Ef I could jest only bear you, not to say love ye. But I despise the ground you walk on."

Ben Hull, and to be tied to you by marriage wouldn't be much better'n death by slow burnin'. And ef pap and his wife makes me marry you, Ben Hull, ye can look to be—to be—be pizened, that's what!"

The beady-eyed little man rearranged his red tie, and laughed unpleasantly. "Is the anybody

else ye love, Nance?"

Nance faced him and stared at him queerly. "You better go," she muttered, "and ax The Cliffhawk that question."

"The Cliffhawk!"

Hull sat up straight and looked behind him. The name he had just spoken had come to carry terror with it, except to those who had the stoutest of hearts. But Hull was shrewd; he saw through Nance's ruse, laughed his oily laugh, and tried to slip an arm about her waist.

"You're a viper—a spreadhead!" Nance cried smotheredly, going to her feet.

Hull, too, rose. He tried again to take Nance in his arms, and then something happened—a big young man in laced boots and corduroys sprang out of the blooming laurels and struck Ben Hull a blinding blow that sent him reeling for 20 feet!

"Now clear out," ordered the big young man; "and keep this in mind, the next time you try to force your attentions on this girl, you're going to get all that's coming to you!"

He significantly patted the stock of his long-range rifle. Ben Hull slunk away without a word. Nance's protector turned to her and took off his broad-rimmed gray felt hat.

"The Cliffhawk!" gasped Nance.

"David Gannon, ma'am," corrected the stranger. "Miss Hurley, I believe?"

"Nance Hurley," said Nance. "Have you ever seed me afore?"

"In the woods, many times," smiled David Gannon. "I've watched for you. I liked you the first time I saw you—you were wading in the creek down there. I'm friendless, you know, and I get mighty lonesome. You're a beautiful young woman, Nance."

"Yes," Nance agreed, innocently. "I'm purty, they say. Anyhow, I'm too purty to be sold for thutty dollars, like a mule. Ben Hull, that little rat-eyed pine-worm, he was to gi' my pap and his wife thutty dollars on the day I married him. Wasn't it a shame, David Gannon?"

"Sure it was a shame," readily. "Don't let 'em marry you to that rat. I'll do anything I can for you; if it becomes necessary I'll kill the rat for you. I'd better go now. If you'll let me see you again, meet me early to-morrow afternoon at the leaning beech, half a mile down the creek. Good-bye, Nance!"

She wished him good-bye, and he entered the laurels and disappeared like a spirit.

Nance Hurley, still wondering at that which had taken place, went home. Ben Hull was not there, and for that she was grateful. . . . To her stepmother's insistent questioning Nance finally said this:

"I told him ef I was tied to him I'd be apt to pisen him. . . . But I reckon

Continued on Page 32

News from the Organizations

"The U.F.A."

This is the title of a new U.F.A. song written by A. Lunan, Fort Saskatchewan, and is to be sung to the tune of The Maple Leaf Forever. Following are the words:

In days of need, from fruitful seed,
The U.F.A. was organized;
And Equity, our motto true,
By all is recognized
As fair and just to each and all;
We will desert it never—
Our watchword, Equal Rights for All,
The U.F.A. forever.

Chorus

The U.F.A., our union dear,
The U.F.A. forever;
We'll fight for Equal Rights for All,
The U.F.A. forever.

With Women's Sections, loyal, brave;
The local unions are the schools
Where farm problems we learn to solve
By democratic rules.
Our hopes, our joys, our friendships too
No discord e'er can sever,
If we support, as all should do,
The U.F.A. forever.

Our Junior Clubs, in which we train
The future leaders of our land,
Are factors strong in building up
This noble structure, grand.
Then from our motto, Equity,
We will depart, no, never!
We'll fight for Equal Rights for All,
The U.F.A. forever.

Craigmyle District Convention

The following report of the successful and enthusiastic convention of the Craigmyle District U.F.A. Association, recently held in Hanna, is given by the secretary, J. K. Sutherland:

"This association is composed of 28 locals in the northern portion of the Hand Hills provincial constituency, and was organized last October, as it was thought that the constituency was too large a territory for all the members to get together oftener than once a year to further all the interests for which we are organized.

"The president, P. Billwiller, was in the chair, and in an inspiring and well-prepared address emphasized the fact that the tasks still facing the organization have but begun, although the political excitement is over.

Splendid Co-operation of Labor

"An important feature of the convention was the presence of fraternal delegates from the organized workers of Bow River, and the G.W.V.A. Mayor Wade represented the town of Hanna, and in a short speech welcomed the delegates and presented fraternal greetings from the G.W.V.A. M. S. McLeod, president of Hanna Local No. 1 Organized Workers, was present on behalf of organized labor, and was given an ovation when he arose to speak. In a short address he spoke of the splendid feeling of co-operation which had been developed between the industrial and agricultural worker before and during the last two election campaigns, and expressed his earnest desire for a furtherance of this co-operation.

"There were 34 delegates, and about 200 members of the U.F.A. and railway employees were present as visitors.

Resolutions Passed

"The following resolution, brought in by Richdale local, was carried: 'Whereas, the laws of Alberta are such that the registration of chattel mortgages runs out when stock has been removed to another judicial district and has to be renewed there; therefore be it resolved that the provincial laws be changed so that one registration will do for the whole province.'

"A resolution submitted by Hanna local, asking for a special educational campaign in regard to the financial question to be carried on by the U.F.A. Educational Department, was carried.

"Mrs. Mary Puneke, E. J. Garland, M.P., and President H. W. Wood addressed the convention. Mr. Garland stated that he was not there to speak, but to listen, as the voice of the U.F.A. would be his guiding star, and he believed that these small conventions would be the connecting link between the U.F.A. members and their represen-

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

tatives. Mrs. Puneke spoke on some phases of the educational questions, and on junior U.F.A. locals. Mr. Wood, in his usual entertaining and convincing manner, dwelt on the different and complex problems which are affecting us as an economic organization.

"It was decided to hold the next convention at Delia, and the date decided on by the board at their meeting following the convention was June 7, 1922."

U.F.M. Provincial Debating

Debating is easily the outstanding activity in the U.F.M. this winter. The provincial series is going ahead. Brandon defeated Souris; Marquette won from Neepawa; Selkirk got the count from Springfield, and Portage had the best of it with Macdonald.

The second round is on. The draw was made in the Central office on February 28. It was between (1) Brandon and Marquette, and (2) Selkirk and Portage for the position of "home team." The draw gave that position to Marquette and Selkirk respectively.

This means that the Brandon team will compete with the Marquette team at some point in Marquette or chosen by Marquette, and that the Portage team will compete with the Selkirk team at some point in Selkirk—or chosen by Selkirk.

The choice of subjects will be with the Selkirk and Marquette teams, and the Portage and Brandon teams will have choice as to whether they will take the affirmative or the negative. It is suggested that the subject be chosen from the six listed for the first round, but if two teams agree on any other topic from the general suggested list there is no reason why such subject should not be chosen.

The general provisions of the statement issued in connection with the first round will obtain in working out this series.

The arrangements should be completed at the earliest possible minute so that the series may go on.

The teams are as follows: Brandon, Leslie Robson, Deleau, and Richard Brigham, Deleau; Marquette, Mr. Rowan, Binscarth, and I. B. Griffiths, Binscarth; Selkirk, Elwood Fraser, Gunton, and William Meldrum, Gunton; Portage, Frank Baker, Oakville, and W. J. Troop, Burnside.

The U.F.M. Short Course

Those who attended the University Course for Rural Leadership, which closed February 4, got a valuable series of lectures which will prove of practical use in future life. Professor Jack-

man is a man of very exceptional sanity and breadth of vision, no mere philosopher or theorist, but a man with a keen appreciation of practical things and at the same time a fundamental sympathy with co-operative organization with the purpose of betterment. He takes his students right back to the land and discusses with them values and prices and methods, in such a way as to stimulate individual research and individual effort toward more effective modes of operation. Everyone who attended his classes is enthusiastic as to their practical worth. The supplementary lectures were more varied than last year, and were on a high level. The courses given by Dr. Pidgeon and Prof. A. B. Clark were especially valuable, since they afforded scope for fuller treatment of their subjects than when only one lecture was given. The University Course is still one of the big things in the U.F.M. year.

Attendance Disappointing

But the attendance was extremely disappointing. Less than thirty in all were enrolled. The economic conditions account for it. Many of those who took the course in 1921 would gladly have returned but simply had not the necessary cash. And there would have been another fifty in all probability had the last year been a normal one.

And yet it should be said that, recognizing with the fullest sympathy the difficulties and handicaps, Manitoba might have done better. A few days later there were not only scores but hundreds who could come in and did come in, some of them one hundred miles and some two, to spend a few days at the carnival. If we appreciated the opportunity of this course there should have been at least as many for the one as for the other. We need some training in values.

Next year's course must be prepared for. It cannot be expected that the university will provide at considerable expense a professor from Toronto, unless we can guarantee a class of at least fifty. We should have a hundred. That would only be one out of every four locals. And we should enroll them by December 1.

It is up to our district and local workers to begin to take responsibility for this now. It means recognizing the value. It means putting on pressure. It means half a year's pushing of the proposition. We cannot afford not to appreciate education. It will be a permanent disgrace if in 1923 it may be said, the U.F.M. was offered a university course and didn't think it worth while accepting.—W.R.W.

Provincial Political Action

Following is a copy of a manifesto prepared on behalf of the Central Board of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. A. Maharg, president:

Regina, February 28, 1922.

At the annual convention held in Regina, February 14-17, 1922, the matter of what action your association should take in provincial politics was thoroughly discussed, after which the following resolution was passed by an almost unanimous vote:

"Whereas we hold it to be the duty of all citizens to interest themselves in all matters of government and to express themselves by the exercise of their franchise in elections, and,

"Whereas, for effectual expression they must group themselves according to the principles and purposes they hold in common, and,

"Whereas, while facilities have been provided for expression of our common political principles federally,

no such provision has been made provincially;

"Now, therefore be it resolved that this convention favors taking the necessary steps to provide for the organization of the supporters of these common principles and objects for provincial election purposes."

Following this, the question as to what form our political action should take was debated at great length and the following was passed:

"Resolved that the Central Board create a committee to assist those provincial constituencies that wish to take action in support of the declared political principles of the association to organize themselves for such action."

The Central Board, which is composed of 27 members, met the day following the convention and also on the succeeding Monday and thoroughly discussed the problem in its every phase and particularly the effect its decision might have on the workings of the association. After the matter

had been thoroughly canvassed from every angle it was decided unanimously to take this action entirely within the association and the board instructed the president to issue a statement to the locals to this end.

The resolution quoted, outlines, in a general way, what the purpose of this action is, but it was thought wise to outline a little more fully some of the specific objects it is hoped to attain.

First, it seeks to separate election organizations permanently from the influence and domination of members of the legislature and government. This will enable such members to confine their attention entirely to matters of legislation and administration rather than, as in the past, giving much of their time and thought to building up provincial organizations to win elections and will leave the responsibility for elections with the electors where it properly belongs.

Second, it assures the elimination of government employees from election organizations. One of the chief complaints during and after elections would appear to be that government employees, instead of looking after the work they are paid to do, devote their time to securing the return of the government under which they are employed. The effect of this is that should the government be returned they are more or less under an obligation to these employees and, should it be defeated, then under the present practice most of them would be discharged. Thus it becomes impossible for the employee to give his best to the work in hand. As self preservation is the first law of nature it is only natural that the employees will keep their own future in mind, whereas if placed in a position where doing well the work which they are engaged to do is their only consideration, greater efficiency and continuity of service will undoubtedly be secured.

Third, this system of selection and election should at all times insure that the legislature and the government will be in harmony with the views of the majority of the electors and not seeking to neutralize their federal efforts by lending its weight and influence to a federal party equally out of harmony with popular opinion in the province.

Fourth, it places the full responsibility for choosing, electing and financing the candidates entirely upon the electors in the respective constituencies.

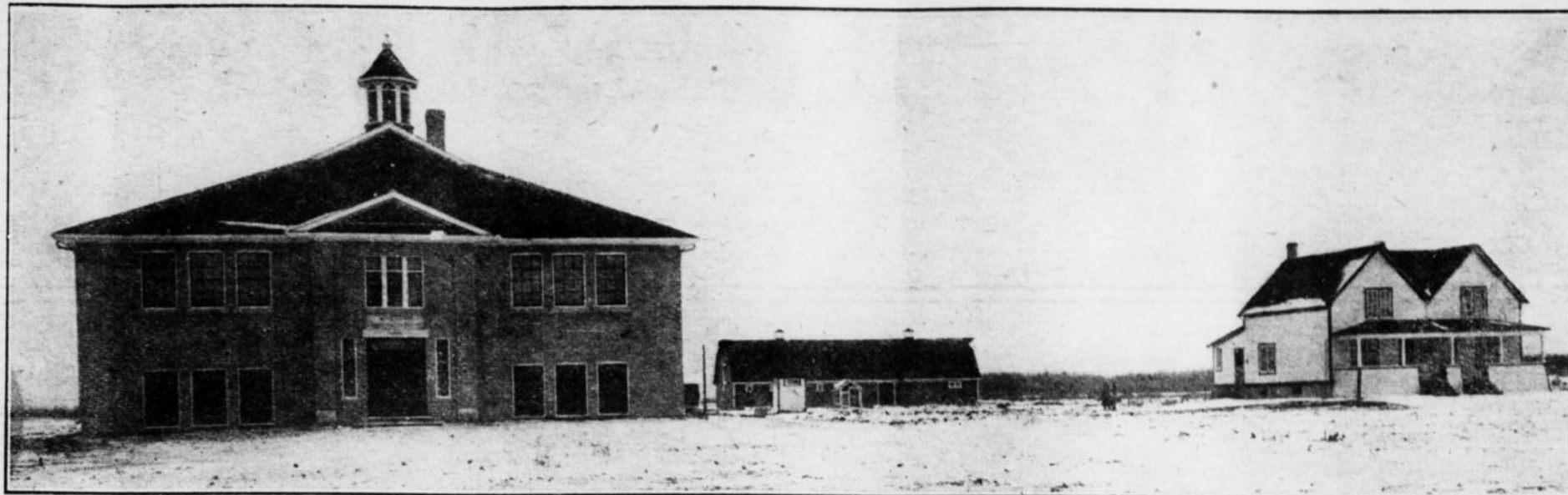
Fifth, it will provide those convenient "facilities for expression of our common political principles and objects" in provincial elections asked for in the resolution of the convention.

This movement will not be confined to agriculturists but will be wide open to all, be they resident in city, town or village, who believe that the principles enunciated by the farmers' organization are in the best interests of our province. Neither is it designed for the defeat or election of any political party but rather to make it possible for the electors to have a much fuller voice than heretofore in the government of our province.

Near the close of the convention the matter of organization was taken up and the following resolution passed:

"Resolved that the boundaries of the present organization districts be modified in such a way as to include in each an integral number of provincial constituencies."

This plan of organization, as later outlined by the Central Board, requires that when the districts have been rearranged, a meeting of all the locals in each provincial constituency will be held and the constituency permanently created an organization unit under the district director with an organizer to be known as County Organizer at its head and a committee of municipality organizers under him. Thus it is hoped to perfect the organization of the association in all parts of the province and also there will thus have been provided the necessary organization for the locals to nominate their own choice of candidates to support the principles and objects of the association in the next provincial election.



The Wingham School Plant, showing school, stable and van shed, and residence for teachers and caretaker.

The Wingham Idea

A Consolidated-School Which is Bringing About a New Community Era---By Margaret M. Speechly

IN his interesting book, entitled, *The Fairview Idea*, Herbert Quick describes how consolidation became an important factor in building up the rural district of Fairview. Nine miles from Elm Creek, Manitoba, there is a community which has taken on a new lease of life through the formation of a neighborhood centre in a consolidated school. Before it came into existence many of the younger people of this district who were finding life on the farm uninteresting and lacking in social intercourse were planning to go to the city for the winter. The older people too, suffered from the dearth of social and religious activities which resulted from the absence of a community centre. Under the former regime the one-roomed schools in the surrounding districts did not supply the training to which every child in the country is entitled. This state of affairs set the parents thinking.

For a long time the leading men and women of the community discussed the feasibility of building a consolidated school which would ensure a first-class education for the rising generation and at the same time would serve as a nucleus for the neighborhood activities. Five years have passed since these people first had a vision of the possibilities of such a scheme, but not until the present school session were their hopes realized.

In order to discuss the question thoroughly, endless meetings were held by the ratepayers of the school districts which would be concerned in a radical change such as the promoters had in mind. The upshot of it all was that certain members of the neighborhood were delegated to visit the districts in Manitoba where consolidation exists. They travelled to these centres, they looked over the buildings, they talked with the parents and trustees, they interviewed the families on the longest routes, and those which had the shortest distance to ride to school—in fact they went home equipped with all the details of the system.

Reports on Investigations

On their return these men, who went around the province in pairs, gave reports of their findings. Accordingly the school board formulated a scheme in which was incorporated the best features of the consolidated schools visited by their representatives. After hearing the details of the proposed plan the ratepayers of each of the four school districts involved held meetings by themselves to discuss the question and to vote upon it. The final result was that each section of the community decided to throw in its lot with this forward movement in education.

To decide upon the boundaries of the districts to be consolidated was the next step. This was done by an able board of arbitration who set aside a square block of country including sections of the municipalities of Grey and Portage. Ten acres were purchased in the middle of the piece of land on which the school plant now stands as illustrated above. Since the boundaries were first set,

three corners of the consolidated area have been attached to other districts, which makes conditions still more ideal.

Then came the planning of the school plant. After many meetings and lengthy discussions a four-roomed brick building with a large basement underneath was decided upon. Modern improvements such as electric light, plumbing, furnace heating, and other up-to-date equipment were to be included in the scheme. Provisions were made for a roomy stable and van-shed to take care of the horses and conveyances. Besides the items already mentioned, the people of the community desired to provide a residence for the teachers which they believed would be one of the greatest possible inducements for encouraging first-class instructors to come to their school and to stay for more than one year.

After estimates were made, debentures to the amount of \$55,000 were issued. Building operations commenced in the latter part of 1920, but owing to unforeseen difficulties the plant was not completed until the following summer. At the present time the district is more than proud of its modern school plant, which week by week is providing the people of the neighborhood with a real community centre.

A Modern School Plant

As you can see in the illustration, the school itself is a substantial brick building. There are four schoolrooms, which are well ventilated, properly lighted and adequately heated. The windows are placed so that the pupils run no chance of developing eyestrain, while the amount of light admitted is regulated by adjustable blinds. The desks are made according to an approved design, which makes them more desirable than the older types. At one end of the hall is a library for the use of teachers and pupils. A furnace room in the basement takes care of the hot-air heating apparatus, while next door to it is a lighting system which provides illumination for the whole plant and pumps water into the school and residence. In an adjoining part of the basement is a large room, which is used by the boys for recreation in stormy weather. The trustees hope to have it equipped for manual training classes as soon as possible. Across the hall is the auditorium, where the girls spend the noon hour and recess when it is not possible to go outside. In it is a piano, a gramophone and facilities for holding a moving picture show, while at one end is a sliding partition, which enables a section of the room to be cut off at will. When circumstances permit, a part of the building will be set aside for the teaching of home economics, for the people of Wingham consolidated school district firmly believe in correlating the school curriculum with the work which the boys and girls do at home. In other words, they have faith in "ruralized rural educa-

tion." Up to the present, our educational system has not helped to keep the young people on the farm; on the contrary, it has tended to draw them into other walks of life instead of anchoring them to the important business of farming. Schools such as Wingham are standing examples of the new idea in education which aims to relate school work to the actual problems of life in country districts.

Owing to the favorable situation of the school, the question of transportation does not present any difficulty. Some people object to consolidation on the grounds that the children who live at the end of the longest route have to spend a great deal of time in the vans. That may be the case when the school is at one end of a rectangular district, but as far as Wingham is concerned, the argument carries no weight as the school is in the middle of a piece of country which is almost octagonal in shape. The children living at the end of the longest route have no more than about six miles to drive, which necessitates their leaving home about 8.30 a.m. at this time of the year when the school begins at 9.30 a.m. As the vans are well protected from the wind, the pupils are more comfortable than under the old arrangement when it was necessary to walk or to drive in a cutter. After the snow goes, some of the drivers use cars so that very little time is spent on the road. Two families find it more convenient to take their children to school for which they are paid by the board a reasonable sum for each child for every mile travelled a day.

Attendance Improves

It is interesting to note the increase in attendance of children of school age since the Wingham Idea came into operation. During the school session of 1920-21 the attendance at the various schools in the neighborhood amounted to about 50, while since September 1921, there have been approximately 80 boys and girls on the roll. Next year it is expected that the attendance will increase appreciably owing to the younger children growing up and to some of the older boys and girls returning to complete their high school training. Needless to say, the truancy officer of the neighborhood is having a very tame job. That the people of the consolidated area are satisfied with the present system is borne out by the fact that out of 60 to 65 householders not more than five would care to go back to the old plan of separate one-roomed schools.

As was expected by the people of the neighborhood, the Wingham Idea has attracted the best type of teachers. Moreover, from what I can find out, they are likely to stay for a time, which is a vast improvement over the old system of "here today and gone tomorrow." There is no doubt about the attractiveness of an up-to-date school with a comfortable residence attached. You can

see in the picture that the house is built on a duplex plan, for on one side live the principal and his family, while the other half is occupied by the caretaker and his wife who look after the unmarried members of the staff. The houses are equipped with hot air heating, electric light and running water, which add to the general comfort. A scheme such as this makes the teachers feel at home and solves the vexed question of a suitable boarding house, the lack of which has kept many a promising teacher from remaining in a rural school. That in the Wingham Idea lies the solution of many school problems is the firm belief of educational authorities everywhere.

Short Courses are Popular

When visiting Wingham School last month I found a short course in progress which was put on by the Extension Service at the request of the people. Experts gave interesting lectures and demonstrations on field crops, animal husbandry, gardening and other allied subjects. It is a fact that almost every available man and boy in the neighborhood turned out to take advantage of the knowledge which was being made available for them. This branch of the school activities is an important factor in the improvement of rural conditions. For the women and girls there were lectures and demonstrations on various phases of home nursing which were given by one of the public health nurses. One of the immediate effects of the short course is that some of the older boys have decided to finish their high school training, as they now realize what splendid educational advantages are being offered in their own district. Surely the continued hard work of the people of the community is beginning to bear fruit even at this early date.

However, the teaching side of the Wingham Idea is only half the game, for after school hours, the plant is utilized by the older members of the community. On Sunday everybody turns out to attend church in the auditorium, with Sunday school following the service—in fact, even a wedding was held there recently. The U.F.W.M., the Community Club, the School Board, the Young People's Association and other organizations have their regular meetings in the basement of the school, which seats 250 people. Dances, debates, concerts and such events are well attended for everyone in the district feels right at home in a place which belongs to the whole community. At the present time certain members of the neighborhood are busy rehearsing for a pierrot show.

With all these attractions at their very doors those who were intending to spend the winter in the city have given up the idea of leaving home. "Some years ago it was hard to get a good attendance at a meeting when school matters were discussed," said Harry Baragar, one of the members of the board, "but now all we have to do is to post a notice and the whole district turns out." Surely this alone would

Fashion Hints for Useful Garments



1131



9600

No. 1131—Ladies' Apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards trimming.

No. 9600—Ladies' Apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 32-inch material with $8\frac{1}{2}$ yards binding.

No. 9442—Boys' Blouse. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards 32-inch material.

No. 9902—Childs' Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with half yard 32-inch contrasting.

No. 1059—Misses' or Small Women's Middy Suit. Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18, and 20 years. Size 16 requires $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27-inch contrasting.

No. 1062—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards 36-inch material with $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards binding.

No. 1242—Girls' Bloomer Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 3 yards 36-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 24-inch contrasting.

No. 1306—Stout Ladies' Dress. Cut in sizes 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Size 46 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40-inch material.

No. 1312—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material for dress and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material for gimp.

No. 1171—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 32-inch material for dress and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material for gimp.

No. 1218—Boys' Suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36-inch material for waist with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36-inch material for trousers.

No. 1302—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 32-inch contrasting material.

No. 1161—Ladies' Apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material.

No. 9252—Ladies' Corset Cover. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards edging.

No. 9379—Girls' Middy Dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material for skirt with $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material for blouse.

No. 1205—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch white material with 3 yards 36-inch figured material.

No. 9941—Ladies' Apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards binding.



1205



9941

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS—Write your name and address plainly on any piece of paper. Enclose 15 cents in stamps or coin (wrap coin carefully) for each pattern ordered. Send your order to Fashion Department. Our patterns are furnished especially for us by the leading fashion designers of New York City. Every pattern is seam-allowing and guaranteed to fit perfectly.

The Spring issue of our Fashion Magazine is now ready. It contains over 300 styles, several pages of embroidery designs, some styles used by movie stars, and a complete seven-lesson course in dressmaking. This book should be in every home. The supply is limited. So order your copy now. Price 10c.

DRESSMAKING PROBLEMS—Have you a dressmaking problem of any kind? If so, make use of The Grain Growers' Guide to help you solve it. Suppose you are short, fairly stout and short-waisted, the question of what style and material will suit you for a spring, summer, fall or winter dress is of the utmost importance. Let us help you to make your clothes actually a part of your personality. Write to Anne Dean, The Grain Growers' Guide, for the required information.



9442



9902



1059



1062



1242



1312

1306

1171



1218



9379



9252



1302



1161

"The First Year I Made \$475 —and Worked Only in My Spare Time"

Here is the actual experience of a woman who learned how to turn spare time into money. Read how scores of others are doing it—right in their homes

By MRS. GEORGE POOLE

LIVING on a very small income always calls for courage and strict economy, even when one is in the best of health. But when sickness comes, and big, unexpected expenses begin to pile up, it takes a stout heart indeed to face the bills without being filled with despair.

My husband makes a very modest living, but with careful management it was sufficient for our needs. We had no luxuries, but we got along fairly well—until I fell sick. Then followed weeks of worry and doctor's bills, and finally it was decided that the only thing that would really remedy my trouble was a very serious operation.

There were no two ways about it—I had to have the operation—so I did—although we had no idea where the money was to come from. My husband worried about it a good deal, and we both started trying to save, in order to pay the doctor, in time.

All this time I felt that I ought to find some way to help pay our debt, but I wasn't very strong and couldn't do any work that I would have to leave my home to do.

If I Could Only Find Some Home Work

I read the papers and magazines eagerly and considered various things I might do, but everything I thought of always had some big objection—either it didn't pay well enough or required too much effort for my health, or something.

Finally, one Sunday I was reading a magazine and saw a page advertisement that started with the words, "Make Money in Your Own Home."

I read in this article how women everywhere were turning their spare hours into dollars by making socks on a hand-knitting machine called the Auto Knitter. The firm agreed to take and pay for all socks made according to directions by owners of the machine.

This looked practical for me, as it was light work that I could do in the house, so I decided to write for particulars.

When the company's free literature came I studied it eagerly. It was so convincing and reasonable that I felt more certain than ever this was, indeed, the money-making home-work that I was seeking. I had such faith in it that I decided to borrow money enough to order one of the Auto-Knitter machines. A friend helped me, and I was soon the happy possessor of a way to make money and help pay our debts.

I Started Making Money Almost at Once

With the machine came a fine illustrated instruction book that showed what to do, step by step, and it wasn't long until I had mastered it and was turning out fine, well-knit wool socks to send to the Auto Knitter Hosiery Company in Toronto.



"In a month and a half I made, in all, 429 pairs of hosiery."

As soon as I had sent a shipment, back came my pay check for the work, together with an amount of yarn to replace that used in the socks sent. The company was always very prompt and the work called for so little effort that I kept at it quite steadily. In three months' time I had made enough in my spare time to pay back what I had borrowed and my doctor's large bill, too. It made me very happy to be able to make extra money at home, for my husband stopped worrying. Besides, I knew the Auto Knitter would help us to have more comforts for our home in the future.

At first I worked only for the Company, sending them shipments of socks and getting my checks back promptly—but soon friends and neighbors learned that I had a knitting machine, and began to give me orders to do knitting for them. Before long I had worked up quite a little home business and could have done more if I had more time to give to it. I have never worked full time—only when I had it to spare—but in the first year I had my Auto Knitter I made \$475.00.

Extra Money Problem Solved

Things went along much more smoothly now, although my health was still far from perfect. I was able to help my husband in making our living, as I bought all my own clothes and helped to run the house.

Then last October I had to have another operation. Of course I dreaded it, but this time the prospect did not fill me with despair as before, for I knew that the trusty little Auto Knitter would help to pay the doctor's bill—and so it did.

When I was over the operation I put an ad. in the paper and the result was surprising. I received more work than I could hardly do.

In a month and a half I made, in all, 429 pairs of hosiery of various kinds—men's socks and boys' and

girls' stockings. I also made several pairs of mitts. The people were so pleased with my work that they kept coming back for more, and told others about me. Also three women who saw what lovely work my Auto Knitter did wanted machines for themselves, and so I was able to sell three machines for the company.

I could write a good deal more about how the Auto Knitter has helped me, but I have told enough to show what a God-send it has proved in helping me and my husband to pay our debts and live better.

We Guarantee a Permanent Market

Mrs. Pool's experience, told here in her own words, is simply one of many. Letters are continually coming in from men and women all over the country telling of similar successes in making money right at home with the Auto Knitter. The beauty of the Auto-Knitter home-work plan is that you never have the least bit of trouble disposing of the standard socks that you make on your Auto-Knitter. We enter into a contract, agreeing to take all the standard socks you knit and send to us, paying for them at a fixed guaranteed price per pair.

This contract doesn't restrict you at all. You can work for us as much—or as little as you please. If you wish to work for a home trade, selling the socks to local stores, or direct to your friends and neighbors, as Mrs. Pool has done, you are perfectly free to do so. But we are always ready to take as much of your standard output as you care to send, paying you good wages—on a piece-work basis—for the time you put in.

Write for Liberal Wage Offer

Of course you are interested. No matter where you live—on a farm, in a small town, or in the heart of a great city—you have the spare-time problem to consider. You want to turn your leisure hours into dollars. And so you would like to know all about the knitting machine that has meant so much to other people. By all means write to the Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Company Ltd., Dept. 293, Davenport Road, Toronto, Ont., and find out about the pleasant occupation waiting for you—Auto-Knitting. Learn what other folks are doing, and the substantial amounts that even a part of your spare time may yield you.

Remember that previous experience in hand-knitting is not necessary. An inexperienced person without special talent can learn to operate the Auto Knitter, and turn out standard socks.

You will never regret writing for information about this remarkable machine. Send your name and address now, and find out all of the good things that are in store for you.

Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co. Ltd.,
Dept. 293, Davenport Road,
West Toronto, Ont.

Send me full particulars about "Making Money at Home" with the Auto-Knitter. I enclose 3 cents postage to cover cost of mailing, etc. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way.

Name

Address

City..... Province.....

Grain Growers' Guide, 3-8-22





Cuticura Complexions Are Usually Healthy

The daily use of the Soap prevents clogging and irritation of the pores, the usual cause of pimples and blackheads, while the Ointment soothes and heals. Cuticura Talcum is delicate, delightful, distingué.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Buy Your Piano or Phonograph on Easy Terms



And at Rock-Bottom Prices

The satisfaction that comes from dealing with a house of outstanding reliability will be yours in making such an important purchase.

Our large volume of business enables us to surpass all competition in the matter of lowest possible prices and easy payment plans.

Make Your Selection From Such Well-Known Makes

PIANOS: Steinway, Gerhard Heintsman, Nordheimer, Williams, Haines, Bell, Sherlock-Manning, Karn, Morris, Doherty, Lesage and Canada.

PHONOGRAPHS: Edison, Aeolian-Vocalian, Columbia, Gerhard Heintsman, Starr, Pathe, McLagan, Euphonolian.

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

"MILLIONS Now Living Will Never Die!"

"The Finished Mystery," "Can the Living Talk with the Dead?" These three books will be sent you postpaid for 85 cents.

The following pamphlets sent Free on Request: "Where are the Dead?" "What is the Soul?" "Thieves in Paradise," or our booklet, "What Say the Scriptures About Hell," will be sent for 25 cents plus our free offer.

BIBLE STUDY CLUB

BOX 1622 WINNIPEG, MAN.



Group of women delegates to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention

Farm Women's Clubs

Things That Count

WITH a membership of close on 15,000 in the Farm Women's Clubs in the three prairie provinces, the scope of work covered by the locals is rapidly growing. This is readily seen by the reports which come in each month. We are getting fewer and fewer of the reports which barely state that the local held a meeting and Mrs. Smith served tea and sandwiches, and Mrs. Jones read a paper on a certain topic. This month we were nearly swamped with reports, all telling of exceptional work. We hope those good reports will continue to come; we will find room for them provided they tell of some good kind of work being done or some interesting feature of the club's activity.

What makes a good report and what should you write about? Well, here are a few of the things we would like to know about some of the locals:

The Most Enjoyable Event We have had in our Local.

The Best Educational Feature of our Work.

The Best Thing our Club ever Started. A Standing Witness of our Club's Activity—maybe it is a rest room, library, or a community hall.

Our Best Money-raising Event.

The Best Officer our Local ever had—and why you think she was the best officer.

Our Efforts at Co-operative Buying.

We still ask the secretaries to send their reports through provincial secretary at Central office, but if you do not happen to be secretary and would like to tell us about some of these good things your club has done, you may send letter direct to The Guide. Address: Amy J. Roe, Editor Farm Women's Club page, The Grain Growers' Guide.

New President of W.S.G.G.A.

One of the duties which confronted the convention of farm women in Saskat-



Mrs. W. H. Frith

chewan was the electing of a new president. Mrs. Frith, who has been president for the last two years, was very definite in her statement that she did not intend to stand for the presidency. She expressed her firm belief

that official position was an excellent training school for any woman, and different women in the organization should be given the opportunity to enjoy that training. That same spirit was very evident all through the convention, and a number of the women voluntarily stepped out of the running to allow women newer to the work of the organization to hold responsible positions.

The vice-president, Mrs. Frith, who has served on the board of directors for the last four years, and on the executive for the last three years, was the logical choice for the president for 1922. Mrs. Frith has demonstrated her ability both as an efficient officer and a natural leader in her own rural community, and although there were a number of other names placed in nomination, all of the women withdrew to leave Mrs. Frith the unanimous choice of the convention. The Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers can look forward to a year of continued progress under its new president.

When the Men Entertain

On November 1, the Women Grain Growers of Smiley challenged the men to a membership drive, to end Christmas Eve, the losers to provide the winners with an oyster supper on December 30. The men deserve honorable mention for the way in which they worked, but alas!—at the "counting up meeting" it was found that the score stood 37 to 32 in favor of the ladies. It was a considerable shock to the men, but they set to work to provide a "lala-pop" supper, and they did.

Three tables, accommodating somewhere over a hundred guests, were laid in the dining-room of the local hotel, and prominent officers of the local made excellent waiters, resplendent in would-be dinner jackets—regardless of fit—set off to perfection by diamond (?) studs, orange bouquets, bright ties, and white gloves. These waiters did very well, for all a guest had to do was to express a wish and one of these handy men would rush to the kitchen and soon bring in either "stewed oysters, raw oysters, oysters fried, or any kind of oyster." Of course the ladies, being guests, could not complain if the waiter's white canvas glove did happen to dip into the soup a little.

But all functions of this sort have a lull in them, and the lull came in this supper when the milk gave out. But the situation brightened when the secretary-treasurer rushed out with an empty milk pail and soon returned with the same pail full. No one knows where he got the milk, but some of the townspeople complained next day that they had almost no milk, and that the cows had been right in the barn and the barns right in town, so the hero is suspected of having visited the "town well."

After supper all retired to the village hall, where dancing and cards occupied the remainder of the evening.

Members Come 15 Miles

We have held meetings twice a month—a total of 22 with an average attendance

of 17. At each meeting the hostess serves a silver tea, and by this means we have added \$50 to our treasury. The winter meetings are held in the local rest room, the collection going into the community rest room fund.

The program for the year has been arranged in two series of six months each and each series opened with a social. While we have endeavored to follow out the original program, we have occasionally made some change to discuss some topic or event of immediate importance. The question box has proved very popular and has been the means of passing on useful information.

Early in the summer we were requested to devote part of our meeting to W.C.T.U. work, but a branch of that society has since been organized in the community.

In the spring we found that our treasury was somewhat depleted and we decided to replenish it by means of a contest. Our membership was divided into blue ribbon and red ribbon bands, each of which put on a series of social teas, miscellaneous sales, etc., and the total earnings amounted to \$158.

In June we observed Grain Growers Sunday, and the collection (\$8.80) was forwarded to the Social Service Council. In July, the Tugaska W.G.G.A. invited us to put on the program at their meeting, and this proved very enjoyable.

The club has secured a travelling library, which is proving very popular among all our members.

Our November meeting was, perhaps, the most interesting. Forty ladies were present, and with elections so near at hand, the afternoon was spent in discussing the platform of the Progressive Party.

Throughout the year the interest and enthusiasm has never waned, and many of the members living 15 miles from town have been our most regular attendants.—E. Taylor, secretary.

Message from U.F.W.M. President To the United Farm Women of Manitoba:

I am your president this year, with

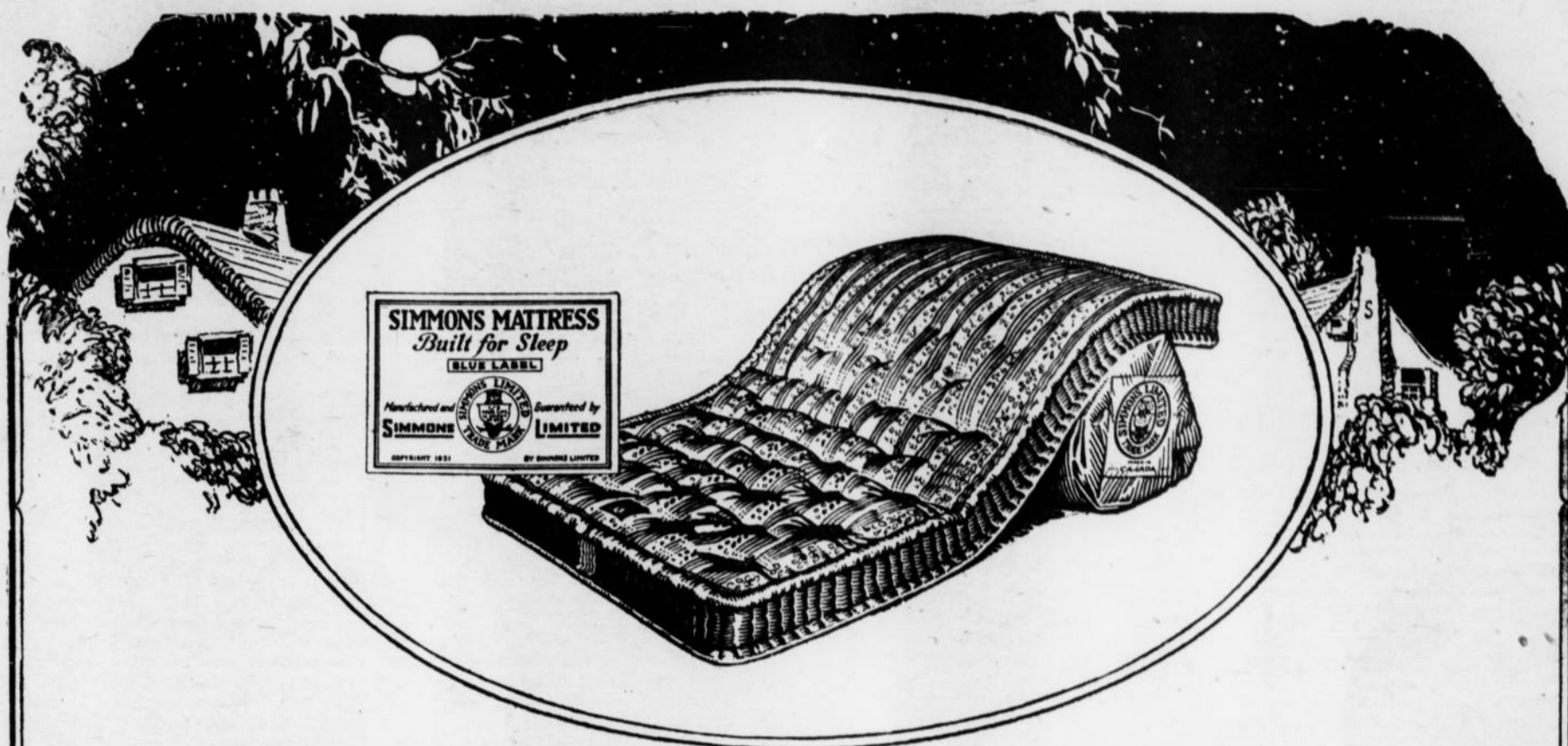


Mrs. J. Elliott

the sole purpose of serving, and my thought at the present time is how I am to become acquainted with you all. Through The Guide, which is a weekly visitor in so many of your homes, I can speak to large numbers of our members.

You know, women, that things become in your community just what you make them. I trust that our farm women of Manitoba will be on the alert. Where I find a section or a local having debates, giving papers and bringing in speakers

Continued on Page 19



Why women everywhere trust the Simmons Label

UNTIL Simmons Limited introduced Simmons sanitary Mattresses, buying mattresses was pretty much a matter of assuming that all's clean that looks clean.

Many a woman has bought a "new" mattress filled with old, "renovated" material. Shocking to think about. Unsafe to use.

That's why Simmons Limited has always taken such an uncompromising stand for clean, new, sanitary materials only in mattress making. Establishing a standard of unquestionable purity.

The Simmons Label on a mattress can be relied upon to identify mattresses of pure, fresh, new cotton. Built for Sleep.

Each mattress delivered in a sealed carton roll—unhandled, clean, sanitary.

Your choice of five styles—distinguished by Labels of different color—at a popular range of prices—

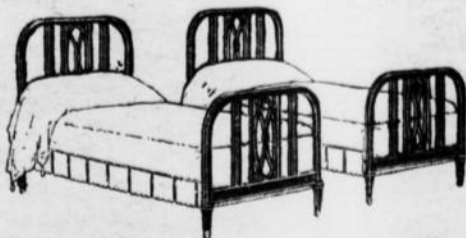
Purple Label . \$40	
Blue Label . \$25.00	Green Label . \$16.50
Red Label . 21.00	White Label . 10.50

F. O. B. Factories

Prices west of Fort William slightly higher to cover freight

SIMMONS LIMITED

Factories: MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER



"The Cambridge."
Design 1964—in
Twin Pair

Look for the Simmons Label

SIMMONS BEDS

Built for Sleep

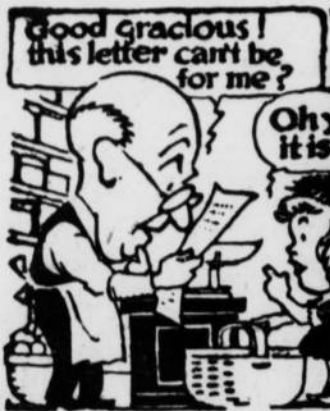
Canada has no Pure Bedding Laws—
but Simmons Limited has!

A Service due the Canadian Public

Today Simmons can give the public a complete sleeping unit. Beds, Springs and Mattresses, each built to fit the other—all Built for Sleep. In this way, you secure a real guarantee of sleep satisfaction.

Simmons Limited makes this unqualified statement to the merchant—

"Cut open any Simmons Mattress that comes into your store. If you do not find it up to specifications or better—ship back every item of Simmons merchandise, and never send us another order."



WHAT DID BETTY BUY?

COPY OF BETTY'S LETTER

Dear Mr. Simpson
You know Clara Green, don't you? WELL SHE WANTED TO BE A NURSE. What do you think of that? OF COURSE SHE WAS SIMPLY TRYING TO APE A SISTER OF MINE. However she left for Toronto taking her maid Topsy to carry her luggage. When they got to the station the train was pulling out. THEY RAN SO FAST TOPY RUPTURED A BLOOD VESSEL IN HER LEG. However Clara got on the train alright. Then what do you think happened? SHE TUMBLED AND FELL PEL-MEL ON HER BAGGAGE. Isn't that funny? I BET SHE WANTED TO BAN A NASTY ENGINEER FOR JERKING THE TRAIN SO. She soon got herself in order and reached her seat safely. SHE TOOK OUT A BOOK BY CHARLES LAMB READ A PAGE AND FELL ASLEEP. On arriving in Toronto she woke with a start, and hurried off. Her baggage was heavy and

looked a burden. A NICE CHAP PLEADED TO HELP HER. She refused to let him as he was a stranger. But after walking two blocks she was tired out. THEN SHE THOUGHT HERSELF A SIMPLE MONSTER FOR REFUSING HIS HELP. She finally reached the Training School and registered. But she didn't like it a bit. She felt very blue. IN FACT AT HER DINNER SHE ATE A VERY LITTLE. She fought with her room mate. IN A FIT OF JEALOUSY OR ANGER SHE LEFT. However before going home she bought a new dress at Smith's store. When she tried it on it didn't fit. SO SHE TOOK IT TO SMITH'S ALTERATION ROOM FOR CHANGES. Even then it didn't fit, and she wouldn't keep it. SO APPLYING FOR REFUND SHE GOT HER MONEY BACK. Then she took the next train for home. Isn't that an interesting story? Betty Beatty.

PUZZLE FIND ABOVE THE NAMES OF 12 ARTICLES SOLD IN A GROCERY STORE

John Simpson was amazed when he read the above letter, which Betty Beatty had handed him. "Our order is in that letter," said Betty. "I've hidden the name of each article I've come to buy in each of the underlined sentences. Puzzle it out and I'll tell you the quantities." "Well," said Mr. Simpson, "I can't find the name of a single article in my store, that is mentioned in your note." "Of course you can't," said Betty. "But here's the clue. In each underlined sentence I've hidden one name. It is only the name of a grocery, fruit or vegetable and there is just one thing in each sentence. The letters aren't jumbled and all you have to do is to find the right letter to start on. For instance, if you start on the letter 'B' in the fifth word of the first under-

lined sentence you will quickly see B-E-A-N. That's the name of one of the things I want. There are twelve items altogether, and the name of each one is hidden in one of the underlined sentences. So now what do I want? Find the names and you get the order." John Simpson puzzled the letter out and got the order. Can you do as well? If you can mail your answers at once. Over \$2500.00 in prizes and rewards is being given. Remember there are no trade mark names or products of any particular manufacturer. In many cases, as in the first underlined sentence, the single name as "Bean" and not the plural "Beans" is used. Be very careful, therefore, if you find the names to spell them exactly as they appear in the sentences.

WIN! \$2500.00 in Prizes

THE PRIZES

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1st. Prize - Ford Sedan, Value \$990.00 | 14th. Prize - \$5.00 |
| 2nd. Prize - Ford Touring, Value \$565.00 | 15th. Prize - \$4.00 |
| 3rd. Prize - \$200.00 | 16th. Prize - \$4.00 |
| 4th. Prize - \$100.00 | 17th. Prize - \$4.00 |
| 5th. Prize - \$50.00 | 18th. Prize - \$3.00 |
| 6th. Prize - \$25.00 | 19th. Prize - \$3.00 |
| 7th. Prize - \$15.00 | 20th. Prize - \$2.00 |
| 8th. Prize - \$10.00 | 21st. Prize - \$2.00 |
| 9th. Prize - \$8.00 | 22nd. Prize - \$2.00 |
| 10th. Prize - \$7.00 | 23rd. Prize - \$2.00 |
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In sending your solution use one side of the paper only and put your name and address (stating whether Miss, Mrs., Mr. or Master) in the upper left hand corner. If you wish to write anything but your answers use a separate sheet of paper. The answers gaining 240 points will win first prize. You get 110 points if you find all the words correctly (10 points for each correct answer, excepting 1, which is given) and 20 points will be given for general neatness, punctuation and spelling, 10 points for handwriting and 100 points for fulfilling a simple condition of the Contest. This condition is only that you assist in this big advertising campaign by showing a copy of Everywoman's World, Canada's greatest Magazine (which we will send you post paid), to just four friends or neighbors, who will appreciate this really worth while Canadian publication and want it to come to them every month. You will easily fulfill this simple condition in a few minutes of your spare time. The Contest will close at 6 p.m., June 30th, 1922, immediately after which the judges will start to judge the answers and award the prizes.

DON'T DELAY. Send your answer today. This announcement may not appear in this paper again. Address: The Contest Manager, Department 6 Continental Publishing Co. Limited Toronto, Ont.

A School Problem Solved

How a School Boarding House Solved a Problem in a Rural School in Alberta—By Mrs. C. Hamer-Jackson

THE education of our children in the farming districts of the Dominion is more than ever a question of vital importance if the future leaders of the country are to be found ready to meet the duties and responsibilities of their calling.

The rural districts are faced with the difficulties of distances, weather conditions, farm labor, and procrastination of parents, often of foreign nations, who do not realize the omnipotence of learning, and allow everything and anything to take precedence over regular school attendance.

An adaptation of the French system of the Lycees, government boarding schools, which exist in every little railway centre in France and are financed by the government essentially for the benefit of children, might be of some avail in parts of Canada. Without going into actual facts and figures concerning the working machinery of the French system it is sufficient for our present purpose to recall the fact that for the last forty years it has proved an unquestionable success. That system has been tried in Alberta and is here given just as an idea of what can be done with will and co-operation.

I once found myself in a northern district at the head of a consolidated school where children had to come from homes four and five miles distant with roads impracticable to the kind of school vehicles used. Within a few weeks the weather, which that winter (1919) began very early, became too severe for young children and the attendance dropped considerably. I called a parents' meeting and pointing out to them the necessity of regular lessons if pupils were expected to make any progress, I suggested that a small house be opened in the village and those school children who were too far away to come through all weathers put under my care. Each child was to bring on Monday morning enough food to last until Friday noon. The children were to do the work of keeping the house clean under my supervision, the boys attending to the wood, fires, water, and general heavy work, while the girls were to do the cooking, also under supervision, and keep the house in the same way as a private house ought to be.

Worked Out at Small Cost

The idea being approved we at once started to work. A house was offered rent free, rough bunks were made for beds, the children brought in their own blankets, bits of furniture were given, and within a month fourteen children who otherwise would have missed the whole winter's schooling were attending regularly, started the days work with dry and warm feet, and had a warm lunch at noon, while after school an hour's recreation was allowed before housework of any kind was undertaken. Tea was given at 5.30, after which two hours of school preparation in school work for the next day very soon put the boarding pupils considerably ahead of those who had to go home and walk long distances, to do the "chores" around the farm, and naturally felt too tired to study their lessons or prepare some other work.

When the little house had become too small for the number of children who desired to take advantage of this free boarding house system, I felt my time had come to put my scheme a step further ahead. Another meeting was called. To put the matter briefly before the readers I will skip over the details and record the results. Within six months a permit for lumber had been asked for and granted by the powers that be at Ottawa. The local sawmill had promised the free use of the machinery conditionally that the men were provided to attend to the work.

Men were asked to each give a number of working days or the value in money. Returned soldiers agreed to give two weeks' work as a Thanksgiving offering, farmers lent their teams to haul the lumber, and a beautiful boarding house, planned to have two large dormitories with twenty-five beds in each—one dormitory for the girls, the other for boys—was soon showing the skeleton frame of its imposing size, right by the side of the consolidated schoolhouse.

Apart from the dormitories the building contains a large dining hall, model kitchen and pantry, large gymnasium, teachers' room and office and study hall. Everybody helped and the building stands as a monument of what continual co-operation will do without taxes, loans or charges. We spent the winter—every spare moment—planning and giving concerts, dances, lectures, sales, card parties and picnics on the ice, sleigh rides and skating matches which provided the necessary cash needed to buy hardware materials, nails and building paper, doors and windows, beds and necessary furniture.

That the idea has already been copied with splendid success I am well aware, but I would like to see it repeated in every community where the welfare of children is the first thought of those who appreciate the fact that it is up to us to create a race which will stand at the head of the civilized world, armed with the finest training that a good system can provide.

In such a community, right through the country, I am prepared to prove that the school boarding house can be run on a self-supporting basis, providing the children, not only with warm and clean shelter, but with extra hours of studies, good supervision, regular hours of sleep and, last but not least, well prepared food supplied by a real live school of household economies, the pupils of which are actually living in a model house and every day acquiring the valuable habits of cleanliness and refinement which otherwise, for many of them, would only remain as so many pages read out of a text book full of recipes and advices which had never been tried out in the highways of practical life.

The Wingham Idea

Continued from Page 8

make the Wingham Idea worth the while. Before the new school was built, it was necessary for the members of the district to drive nine miles to reach the nearest centre, which often resulted in their staying at home rather than travel that distance. At the present time few people have to go more than five or six miles at the outside, and so are able to take an active part in community affairs.

I know you are anxious to find out what school taxes the people of Wingham have to pay. They come to about \$41 a quarter-section, which means approximately 25 cents an acre. The people of this district are not rich by any means, and crops have not been up to the average lately, but they feel that they are the wealthiest people for miles around in having the Wingham school. They cannot estimate in dollars and cents the benefits derived from the best teaching in surroundings which are second to none; and they find it hard to place a value upon the increased sociability of the neighborhood which has been made possible by the community centre. Why do we hear so much about the cityward drift, the lack of rural leaders, the drabness of country life? Because in many cases the people in rural districts have not had the vision of the Wingham Idea or the means to put it into practice.



A glimpse of Wingham School in the summer time.

Do You Want Your Daughter to Marry a Farmer?

For the best letters from farm women in answer to this question, The Guide offers \$30 in prizes.

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If you had a daughter of marriageable age, would you, in the light of your experience as a farm woman, want her to marry a farmer and make her future life on the farm? **IF SO, WHY? IF NOT, WHY NOT?**

We want the actual opinion of real farm women about farm life. The letters will be judged upon the truthfulness of the description you give and on the value of the information, so do not worry about punctuation, spelling, or literary construction, as long as you give us facts.

Consider this question from all its angles. Talk it over with your husband, your children and your friends. Consider not only the financial side of the question, but the moral and physical viewpoint and the things that make for real happiness. Does the health and sanity of life in the country more than compensate for the so-called privileges of city life? You wish the best things in the world for your children. Would your daughter as a farmer's wife be

better off—all things considered—than she would be in the city or town?

The only woman who can accurately answer such a question is the woman who really lives, or has lived, on a farm. An honest answer to the question will enable us to get valuable information for our readers concerning the factors that determine success or failure in farm life in Canada.

Rules of the Contest

1. Letters must be written only on one side of the sheet of paper, and written in ink.
2. Letters must not exceed 600 words in length.
3. Name and address of the sender should be written on a separate sheet of paper, with a statement of how many years you have lived on a farm, also the kind of farm you live on—large or small—purely a grain farm or a mixed farm, and the distance it is from the railway.
4. Letters must be in our hands by the morning of April 25; the sooner they come the better.
5. Letters will not be returned nor answered. We will publish as many as we have the space for. Prize-winners will receive money early in May. Names of contributors will not be published if the writers so request.
6. Address all letters to the Editor, Women's Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

The Woman Who Rusted

How a Wall of Grief Almost Shut Out the Love of Friends from One Woman—By Margaret Phillips

MRS. BREWSTER sat with an open letter in her lap, her eyes fixed in a dreamy, unseeing way on the distant hillside. "I guess Mary is right," she commented. "I certainly have rusted these last five years."

Her mind slipped back over the years she had spent on this farm, the first years of hope and enterprise, her joy and her interest in life, keeping her in touch with neighbors and activities. Then came the awful year of 1915, when so many dreadful things had happened. Her mind counted them off as they had occurred. It was April when Tom, her boy of four, had broken through the creek ice, slipped under and was drowned. In May, little Alice had been born, and she had tried to fill her thoughts with this new love to cover the aching loss of Tom. In August, an unusual hailstorm laid low their two hundred acres of crop, but she hardly cared at all, for she had just heard of her mother's death at Arras, France. In September, Alice, who had never been strong, took whooping cough, and in October added pneumonia to that and gave up the fight. That was the fourth year of October. Then Mrs. Brewster remembered only a blank of time, of doing things and not caring, of kind words she hardly understood, of friends who came and went, and then the winter when she had just sat and sat still stunned by grief. She realized now how grief had built a wall around her. She had shut herself inside and her friends in kindness left her in solitude.

Now as she sat on the verandah reading Mary's letter, she realized her life had stopped back there five years ago. The world had gone on, things had happened every place, but she had just rusted. Perhaps if their had been a new baby she would have awakened sooner, but the very love and sympathy that guarded her in her grief had maintained the wall that held her thoughts inside herself to rust.

She got up and wandered through her own house, seeing it with wide open eyes at last. True, it was clean and orderly. Habits of a life time had maintained that, but comfort and joy were lacking. No flowers adorned windows or tables, no new books or women's magazines were about. Everything looked faded and dull. Home is a live spiritual thing that shows itself in the comfortable chair drawn near the lamp as much as in the new music on the open piano. Here the piano was closed, the papers piled up as if nobody

read them, and the chairs were as stiff as if a charwoman had arranged them against the wall in an unhospitable room.

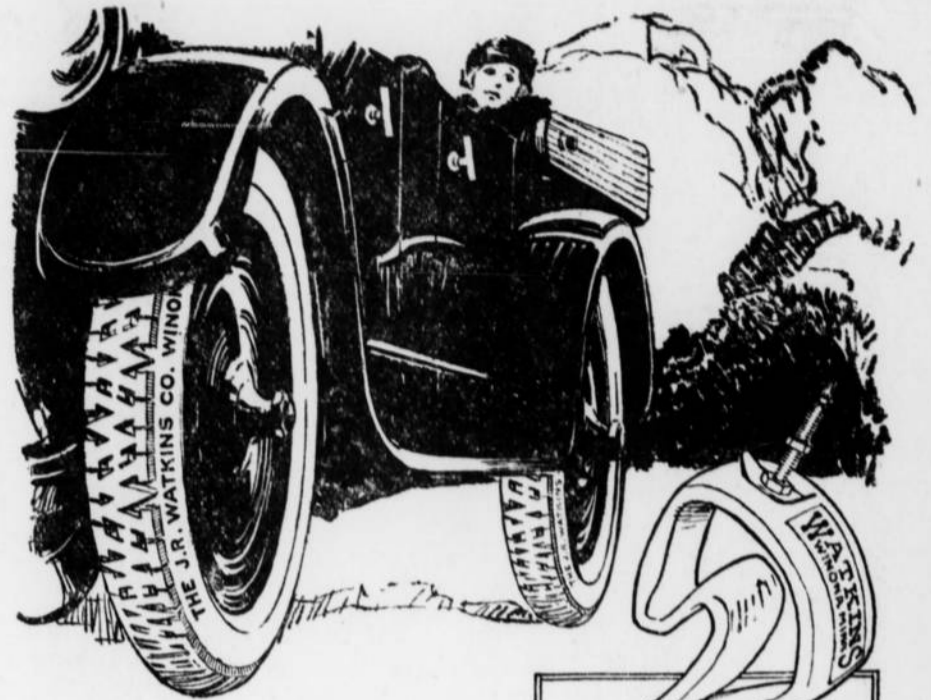
Mrs. Brewster went into her bedroom and gazed long at herself in the glass. She hadn't realized she looked like that. A faded old blue dress fastened with a safety pin at the neck, a torn apron and hair straggly and gray. For the first time in years, Mrs. Brewster really saw herself. She got so interested she dived into her drawer till she found her hand-mirror and then she looked at her back and side view, "Is that what I look like?" she exclaimed. "I surely have rusted." Her hair was put up in any old way, her figure was all out of shape.

She opened the closet door and gazed at the few clothes hung there. Not a new thing had she had in five years. She so seldom went any place that a best black lustre bought in 1915 was her best dress still, while for house and morning wear she realized she hadn't cared what she wore as long as it had been clean.

"I haven't tried to be up to date since 1914," she said to herself as she paced the whole lot into a box. "I wonder how my husband stood it seeing me look like that every day." I'll use them for making quilts and get myself something new and happy looking. That evening when she and her husband sat resting after all the chores were finished, she handed him Mary's letter to read. "Yes, I know that's true, my dear," he said when he had read it, "all your friends have seen it, but what could we do. We realized your sorrow was so great it had numbed your other sensibilities. I knew you'd wake up some day and live again and so I've just waited." "Why, Alex," Mrs. Brewster exclaimed, "Why didn't you wake me up then?" "Well Alice," he replied, "that's not so easily done; it is, you know, a spiritual and mental lapse and nothing but the spirit of life and love within you could wake you up. I see Mary wants you to go down to the coast and visit her," he continued. "I think you better go as she says, a change will do you good anyway."

So Mrs. Brewster went, and the change did do her no end of good, and with her sister's help, she began to rub the rust from her mind. One day as they sat down on the sea shore they had a great talk. "Alice, I think your husband was quite right when he said

Continued on Page 28



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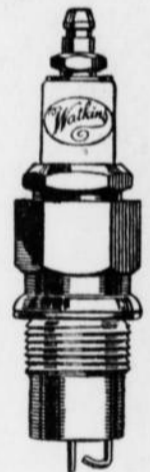
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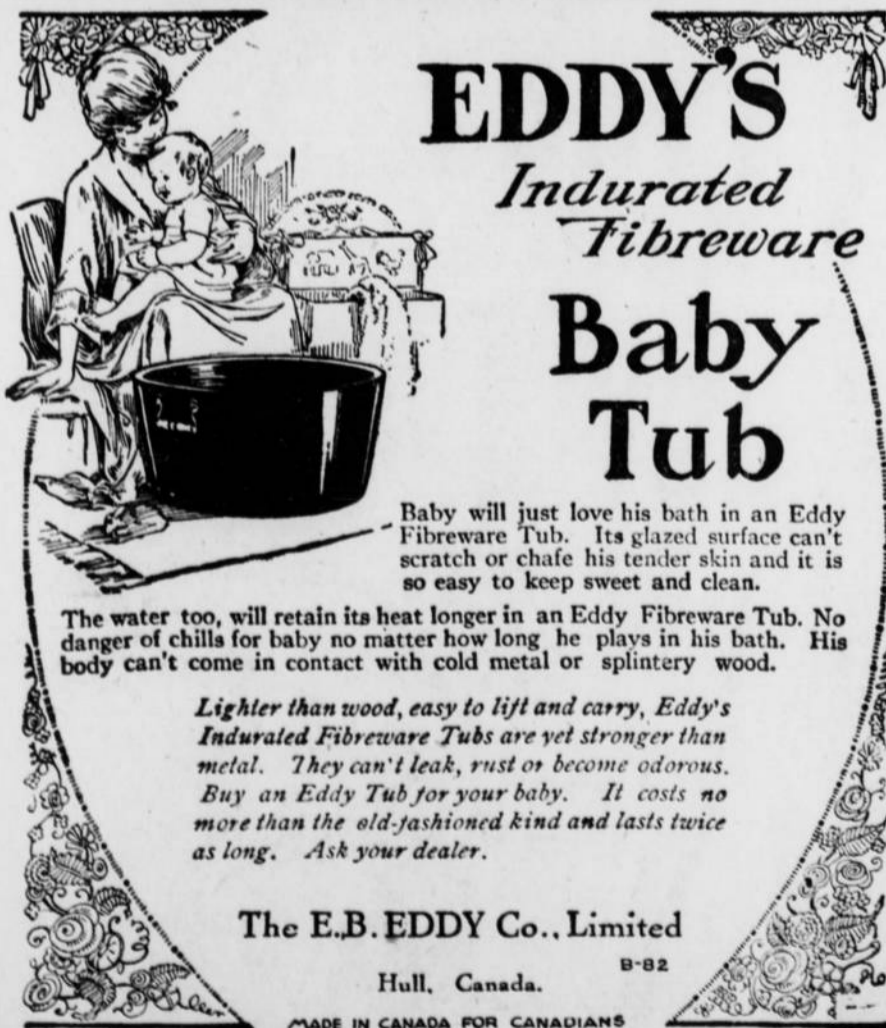


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Join the Milk Army

The Royal Road to Health is Travelled by the Soldiers of the Milk Contingent—By Margaret M. Speechly

HAVE your children enlisted in the ranks of the new health insurance army? If not, do not let them delay one week longer if you wish them to be as strong and healthy as they have a perfect right to be. Recruits are required to take at least a quart of whole milk each day. That may seem quite a lot for one person, but it is not necessary to drink the whole amount, for part of it may be taken in the form of soups, custards, junkets, and other kinds of milk puddings. "Why all this excitement?" you ask—well, it is just like this. The public health nurses have been weighing and measuring a great many school children and have found that from 10 to 30 per cent. of them are under weight. This means that they either have not been getting enough food (which is highly improbable in this land of plenty) or they have been eating the wrong kinds of food. In the lower grades of the schools there is a smaller proportion of the pupils who are under weight than there is in the high school, which may seem strange. The reason probably is due to the fact that when the children are small, their food is largely selected by their mothers, while as they grow older they are left to do that for themselves and often the choice is not very wise.

But you may say that your Bobby seems perfectly healthy. He tears around all day when he is not in school, never complains of being sick, is always on the dot for meals and would no more think of refusing a lunch after school than of flying to the moon. All these things are granted and yet Bobby may be under weight for his age and height. The reason for this is that he is not eating the right kinds of food. In all probability he says that he hates milk, which is the prime cause of his being below par. This distaste most likely developed when as a very small child he was allowed to eat whatever the rest were having for dinner, instead of being made to have milk as the basis for his diet. After once tasting the highly flavored foods that custom has prescribed for grown-ups, he naturally did not want to go back to plain every-day milk. From thenceforth it was like pulling teeth to get him to drink any milk at all and the results are showing today in his under weight.

Lessons from Livestock

Many people complain that their children are listless and anaemic and frequently the teacher says that they do not pay strict attention in school. Very likely the reason for this is that they are not members of the milk army. All stockmen are great believers in milk for young calves, pigs and other animals, but somehow that knowledge has not been applied to family diet. You who live on farms know only too well that the hen that has milk or buttermilk in its daily ration clucks a merry roundelay with the accent on the lay. Kittens raised on milk are strong and sleek while those which are fed on a diet of other foods are thin and puny. Athletes who are training for important events are prescribed a certain amount of milk each day, so that they will be in good physical condition. You admit that all the foregoing facts are true, so apply that knowledge when planning children's meals and just watch the difference. If persuasion is needed to convince the conscientious objector, tell him that the calves and

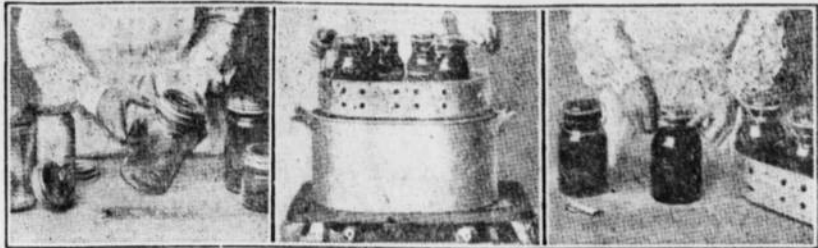
pigs cannot get along without milk and that boys and girls must have it too in order to grow strong and healthy. It would be a good plan to feed one kitten on a milk diet and another on other foods just to show the difference in the appearance and size of the animals. An actual demonstration appeals very strongly to children and often does far more good than any amount of explanation about how good milk is for growing boys and girls.

Value of Milk as a Food

As you are one of the commanding officers of this milk army, you naturally desire to be well posted in the value of milk as a food. In the first place a large percentage of it is water and water is absolutely necessary for the body, but it furnishes several other essentials as well. Milk contains muscle building materials that are far better for children than meat. As a source of lime for making good bone and teeth there is nothing equal to milk, which provides other minerals besides. The butter fat for which milk is noted supplies heat and energy for the human furnace, so be sure to give whole milk whenever possible. Most important of all is the fact that it contains three kinds of vitamins in varying amounts. These substances put vim and "pep" into people both young and old and are absolutely necessary for satisfactory growth. The fat in milk, or the cream in other words, plentifully supplies one kind of vitamin that puts your children on the map as far as health is concerned. Then in skimmed or separated milk there are two other types of vitamins in different quantities. Of course there are other sources of these mysterious substances about which we know very little as yet, but for children there is nothing as satisfactory as good old-fashioned milk. Be sure to have your cows tested for tuberculosis in the safe new-fashioned way, for milk from a diseased animal spells disaster for humans. Is the milking done under sanitary conditions in the stable and is it handled carefully after it reaches the house? All these points deserve earnest consideration as milk is an easily contaminated food. This is a subject that should be taken up by your local so that public sentiment will be aroused in favor of higher standards of health than exist at the present time. Invite an outside speaker to give a talk or a demonstration on the care of milk or on any other phase of the subject in which you are interested. Secure the co-operation of the local doctor and have a real campaign in your district to encourage a wider use of milk in the feeding of children. Miss Helen Campbell, the milk expert of the Dominion Dairy Branch at Ottawa, will be only too glad to help any district to organize a campaign if the people will communicate with her.

You will be interested to know how enthusiastically city children are enlisting in the new milk army. They have a far better excuse than country children for not drinking their full share, because they have to pay from 12 to 24 cents a quart for milk. Some of it you would consider merely skimmed milk compared with the quality which your cows produce. The city milk campaigns have been most successful, for the charts which are kept for each child by the school nurses have shown a steady increase in the weight

Continued on Page 38



Left: Testing sealers. Centre: A handy rack for lifting jars. Right: Sealing and labelling.

Canning Your Winter Garden

How to Dispose of the Meat, Fowl and Fish which is Left Over at the End of the Cold Season

MANY people can fruit and vegetables in the summer but few homemakers realize the value of "cold packing" the products of the farm in winter. As soon as the first thaw comes there is a natural uneasiness as to how to use up material that is left and a regret that in the near future it will be necessary to go back to salted meat. Of course the old-settled districts have beef rings which are of great assistance to the homemaker during the summer, but for those who have no such arrangement, the solution of the problem lies in canning surplus foods for future use. Meat, fish and fowl are easily canned when the cold pack method is used and the results are such that the most critical are satisfied. Even if you are fortunate enough to belong to a beef ring, it is always nice to have something on hand in case of emergency. When canning, a few jars of canned meat or fowl are stand-bys which reduce the work of a homemaker considerably.

The wise people are those who commence making preparation for canning as soon as possible. It is a good plan to select the jars a few days ahead of time. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of having sealers which are perfect in every way. While it is necessary for every airtight containers for canning the summer garden, it is still more essential for preserving meat and fowl. There should be no chips, cracks or flaws, that will let in bacteria-laden air which will surely spoil the food. Use thick, new rubbers, and test the jars by pouring in water and sealing tightly. When placed upside a leak will be easily detected. Any that are not perfect should be used for jams or for storing pantry supplies. Use pint or quart jars only as the two-quart size is too large to ensure safe preservation. See that the jars are perfectly clean.

The rest of the equipment needed for canning is soon collected, for in every home there is a wash boiler or some other large, deep pan which can be used for processing. If you use the wash boiler see that no soap suds have been allowed to stick to the sides of it. Have a false bottom of wood or perforated metal which raises the jars an inch from the bottom of the boiler. Heat the water in plenty of time so that it will be boiling rapidly when you are ready to put in the jars filled with food. The water should not be taken from a slough, but should be the very best drinking water available.

Thaw and Can Immediately

Another important point in cold pack canning is to see that the food is thawed and used at once, for freezing and thawing again spoils the chances of good results.

Some people like to cut up the meat into convenient slices and pack it into the jars raw. This is one way which is satisfactory, but the meat usually shrinks and leaves a small space in the jar which is not economical when sealers are expensive. It is a better plan to cook the meat first, browning it in fat and roasting it for one-half hour, or boiling it for the same length of time. This has the advantage of shrinking the meat and of conserving the juices, resulting in a product with a finer flavor than when the food is packed raw. Remove gristle and bone, cut the meat into suitable pieces for packing into the jars, add one teaspoon of salt to each quart jar and pour over

it the pan gravy or the pot liquid reduced to one half its former volume. Put rubber and top in place, partially seal and lower the jar into the boiler. If you stand it in hot water while packing in the food there should be no danger of breaking the glass. Process for three hours after the water has commenced to boil hard and keep it jumping all the time. Remove jars, seal tightly, cool as soon as possible and store in a dark, cool place. Do not invert the sealers as when canning fruit or vegetables or a cake of fat will form at the bottom of the containers.

All kinds of fowl are delicious when done by the cold pack method. Thaw and can at once. The fowl may be cut up and put into the jars as it is, but considerable space is saved if it is cooked first. Plunge into boiling water and cook slowly until the flesh can be removed from the bones. Pack into jars closely, add pot liquid concentrated to half its former volume and sterilize three hours after the water boils hard. Keep the water boiling vigorously all the time.

Do Not Forget the Fish

Every family that is fond of fish plans to have a frozen supply for the winter, while many people buy more than they need in order that sufficient may be canned for summer use. Thaw and can immediately. Dip in boiling water and scale. Clean, making sure that the dark membrane next to the backbone is removed. Cut off the head and tail. Fish always has a nicer flavor if it is boned first, but it is very good if cut in convenient pieces with the bones left in. Pack into airtight sealers with the skin towards the outside, add a level teaspoon of salt to each quart jar, partially seal and process for three hours. No liquid is needed when canning fish.

Canning meat and fowl at home also affords an excellent opportunity for laying in a year's supply of soup stock. Meat and chicken bones and small scraps of left-over meat when simmered for along time make a delicious basis for soup. Collect the bones, strip off the fat, crack with a cleaver or small hatchet and place in a thin cotton sack. Lower into a large kettle, cover with cold water and simmer for six or seven hours. Lift out the bag of bones, cool the liquid and remove fat. Pour stock into airtight jars, partially seal and process for one and a half hours. Remove, seal tightly, cool and store in a dark place. In this material you have a basis for making a large variety of soups in a short time.

Everyone I know of who has tried this way of preserving the surplus winter meat is most enthusiastic about it. It is a great comfort to have a reserve stock in case of emergency, and it affords a pleasant change from the usual summer meat. Nothing is nicer than a jar of cold chicken served on a bed of lettuce with the accompanying jelly as a garnish.

If the day is chilly, try heating the food in a double boiler, or serving it with a creamed sauce. If preferred, cooked vegetables may be added for a change.

Another advantage of winter canning is that you are able to get full value from your supply of sealers, for by this time of the year there are plenty which are empty, after having held fruit and vegetables. Try it once and you are sure to be a cold pack convert for the rest of your life.



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Avoiding a Spring Volcano

Using Systematic Planning to Replace Turbulent Old-fashioned Methods of Housecleaning—By Margaret M. Speechly

AFTER our long winter when stoves, heaters and furnaces burn night and day, housecleaning is a necessity. However, it need never amount to the volcanic disturbance that takes place semi-annually in some homes. Whisper the word "housecleaning" in the presence of the average man and he will groan inwardly at the very thought of the pending upheaval. This attitude of mind is the result of discomforts borne patiently for many years when the spring cleaning fever holds the family in its clutches.

Many people, with the first thaw long to start housecleaning and frequently do so before it is possible to give all the rooms the airing they need. Then again, the early bird catches the storm. Those who have lived on the prairie have had experience with the inevitable spring winds which blow the top soil of the summerfallow into the house. The homemaker who started housecleaning too early has the unpleasant job of doing the work all over again because everything in the house is covered with a grey film of dust. Year after year this course is followed by people who fail to profit by past experience.

The secret of doing housecleaning with the least expenditure of energy is to decide in your own mind on the order of work. Make a list of the chores that will be entailed, putting each one in its logical order. Thus you will see at a glance what is ahead of you and as each item is crossed off you will have the satisfying feeling that the goal is just so much nearer.

Well Planned Action

The top of the house is the natural starting point for the execution of manoeuvres which you, the commander-in-chief, are planning. If you are lucky enough to possess an attic, commence there on some convenient afternoon and go through all the trunks and boxes which contain clothing, books or other valuables. You may discover garments which have been put away each year in the hope of some day making them over. There is nothing like material bought a few years ago, and now that times are not flourishing an old-fashioned dress is indeed a treasure. Another benefit derived from housecleaning is that you can get rid of all kinds of things that are only taking up space. Carefully fold articles that are too valuable to give away or destroy, and put them back again after the box or trunk has been well aired and cleaned. Clothing which moths love, such as woollens and furs should be given a thorough airing on the line. After being exposed to the sun for at least half a day they should be stored in moth-proof boxes or trunks in company with some naphthalene balls. The cleaning of the attic is not an elaborate piece of work for that part of the house usually is only dusty. Walls, ceiling and floor, will need going over with a broom in order to remove cobwebs and dust. Mop the floor after it has been thoroughly brushed.

Next come the bedrooms. Cupboards, boxes, and dresser drawers, demand considerable attention in the spring and as that sort of thing takes time, it is a good plan to see that they are all inspected before the real offensive start. Try dispensing with this part of the work all through the house on each floor so that as soon as you develop symptoms of the housecleaning fever you

can finish the job with greater ease. By using this system, family belongings may be easily re-arranged when necessary.

Dresser drawers are sometimes apt to be neglected, even though the contents are moved from time to time. The best plan to follow is to take out all the articles in a drawer, going over each carefully and putting those which are to be stored on one side. Remove the paper carefully, and burn it at once. It is poor economy to shake it out and put it back again as many people do, for with the warm weather coming on there is plenty of opportunity for a moth egg hiding in the folds to hatch out. If the day is fine, take each drawer outside, turn it upside down, rap carefully on the bottom to dislodge the dust. Clean all the corners and crevices with a whisk, remove the dust which is lodged in the framework of the dresser, return each drawer to its place and line with clean paper. The back of the bureau usually needs some attention.

Pay Attention to Clothes Cupboards

One unfortunate thing about the average country house is that it very seldom has sufficient closet space. However, now that women are taking an interest in house planning, dwellings have more accommodation of this sort. The clothes closet is another place that the wily moths frequent, so remove all the garments and air them in the sun. Furs, especially, should be exposed to the sun to settle all hungry moths. Brush down the walls and ceilings and if necessary give them a coat of kalsomine. Brush the shelves and wash them well using a disinfecting material such as carbolic or creolin diluted with water according to directions on the bottle. The floor also will benefit by a treatment with the same material.

Next go over all books in the house. Take the contents of a shelf into the open; dust the outside of each book, open it at the middle and shut it quickly. This removes the dust which it is impossible to reach with a cloth. Before returning them to their places, thoroughly dust the shelf, using a whisk to reach the corners. If the bookcase has glass doors, clean both sides with regular window cleaner.

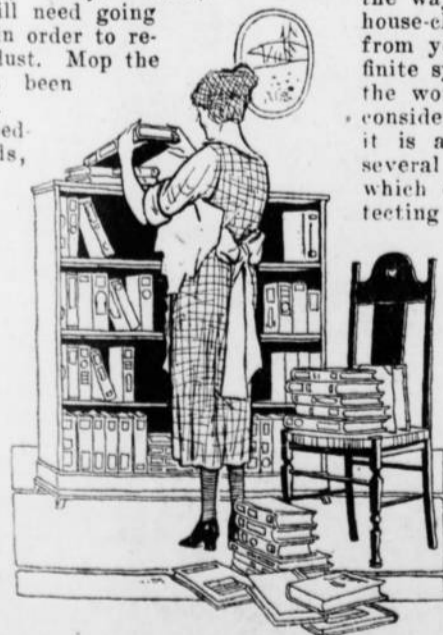
All ornaments, and china in cupboards need attention in the spring, so give them a good washing and a careful drying. Silver, too, demands a special cleaning, paying particular attention to the fluted and chased parts.

Writing desks, the sewing machine, medicine chest, pantry shelves and bootblacking boxes all need a thorough overhauling at this time of the year. Magazines, papers and pamphlets, often collect until they become a burden, so give away or destroy all those for which you have no use. It is always wise to reserve the illustrated papers for amusing the children on rainy days.

A Plan of Work Helps

With all these extra chores out of the way, half the burden of housecleaning will be lifted from your shoulders. A definite system for the rest of the work helps to reduce it considerably. I always find it is a good plan to have several large dust sheets which can be used for protecting desks, dressers, the piano and other large pieces which have already been cleaned. These can be made from two old sheets run together or from remnants of material found in the scrap bag.

When ready to commence operations, start with the bedrooms. Do not try to do the whole floor at once unless there are only one or two



rooms but dispense with half the work at one time so that you will not be completely worn out at the end of the day. Take down all the hangings and put them out on the line. Remove the pictures and dust them thoroughly and clean the glass with window cleaner. Take the mattress outside with the aid of another member of the family and put it on a clean piece of grass in the sun. A whisk will remove all dust which lodges around the buttons. Rugs or carpets should be taken up and beaten on the grass unless you are lucky enough to have a vacuum cleaner. Clean the bedstead and springs thoroughly, move small pieces of furniture out of the room, group the larger ones in the centre, and protect them with a dust-sheet. Cover a broom with a clean cloth and brush down the walls and ceiling. If they are very sooty, a commercial wall paper cleaner will make them look like new. Next, clean the windows. Go over the woodwork with a damp cloth and a very fine grit such as whiting, paying special attention to the doors where there are fingermarks. The treatment given to the floor will vary according to the material out of which it is made. After the room has had a thorough airing, return the furniture and put it in place as soon as possible so that the house will not appear to be the centre of some volcanic eruption if someone happens to come in. There is not sufficient space here to go into the details of cleaning each room, but, generally speaking, the outline already given will serve as a guide and each person can make out her own schedule to suit varying conditions.

Farm Women's Clubs

Continued from Page 12

I find a live community. We need to keep ourselves out of a rut, and a rut travelled in for too great a length of time often becomes a ditch, and I am sorry to say we have some ditches in some of our rural communities.

I would like to make an appeal to every farm woman reading this page to do her best in every way that lies in her power to forward the Farmers' Movement. We need increased membership if we are going to stand strongly behind our members elected to the federal house. They can do very little without public opinion strongly organized for the reforms they seek. Let us work together, you with me and all of us together—each one of us to bring in new members for 1922.—Mrs. Jas. Elliott.

Melita Has Splendid Year

We organized on February 26, 1921. In March we put on a membership drive, which increased our membership to 150 members. We met every second Saturday of each month, with the exception of August and September, which we thought was too busy a time on the farm. One of our members, Mrs. McDougald, gave a most interesting paper on Gardening. When serving lunch we had roll call answered by members telling what they would like taken up during the year, which took the place of rural survey, and thereby some very useful subjects were given.

At our April meeting Mrs. B. Townsend gave a very interesting paper on Canning: the Cold Pack Method. It was very instructive and explained each process perfectly. Our current events were given by Mrs. Harmon, and certainly were enjoyed by all present. The meeting closed with an auction sale of articles made by members, and each valued less than \$1.00. The proceeds amounted to \$28.65.

At our May meeting we had District Nurse Lee address us on the Proper Diet, which was splendid. A committee of five was appointed to interview the local dealers about fruit. If the dealers could not give us fruit within reasonable terms the committee appointed was to collect orders for the earlier fruits.

A large box containing second-hand clothing was packed and expressed to Winnipeg before the meeting. Mrs. Kelly gave a paper on Current Events, which was enjoyed very much by all.

For our June meeting we made no regular plans, as we had Miss Finch and Mr. Hoey with us. The meeting was enjoyed beyond measure. Lunch was

served in the basement of the Methodist Church after the meeting. The executive met and decided to tender for the booth on U.F.M. picnic day. It was also decided to have a U.F.W. section at Melita fair. Seven prizes were donated by executive officers.

Our July meeting was in the Melita River park, as the losing side of the membership drive entertained the winners and members to a picnic. A most enjoyable afternoon was spent, lunch being served by the losers. A splendid box of clothing was packed the following Saturday and expressed to Winnipeg.

In October, a young people's dance was arranged for, and the proceeds, amounting to \$22.45, were donated to the Central office. A committee was appointed to take charge of the rest room till December 31, with a delegate from the W.I., as they are willing to assist in the undertaking.

At our November meeting we enjoyed an address by Rev. Mr. Smith on The Mother in the Home. It was found that a family east of our district were in great need of clothing and the ladies met to sew for them. Two outfits for each of the nine children were completed as well as clothing for the mother. There being a good deal of clothing remaining after this family was supplied, three others were fitted out in a similar manner.

In December, a masquerade dance was held in order to replenish the local funds, and \$39.50 was raised. A Xmas hamper was sent to a needy family in whom the members were interested.

Wingham Birthday Social

On January 20, Wingham school was the scene of one of the brightest and happiest events of the season, which,

in this case, took the form of a birthday social.

Twelve tables, decorated to represent the 12 months, were presided over by 12 members of the W.S.U.F.M., and as visitors entered they were met by an usher, and escorted to the table representing their birth month. They were then introduced by the hostess to the other guests at the table.

A short time was set apart for social intercourse, and then the program of the evening commenced, well over a hundred voices joining in community singing. Other musical selections followed, and the three delegates to the annual convention presented interesting reports.

A simple little contest was carried on while the ladies prepared luncheon. The idea was to get as many small words as possible out of one large one. Constantinople, one table competing

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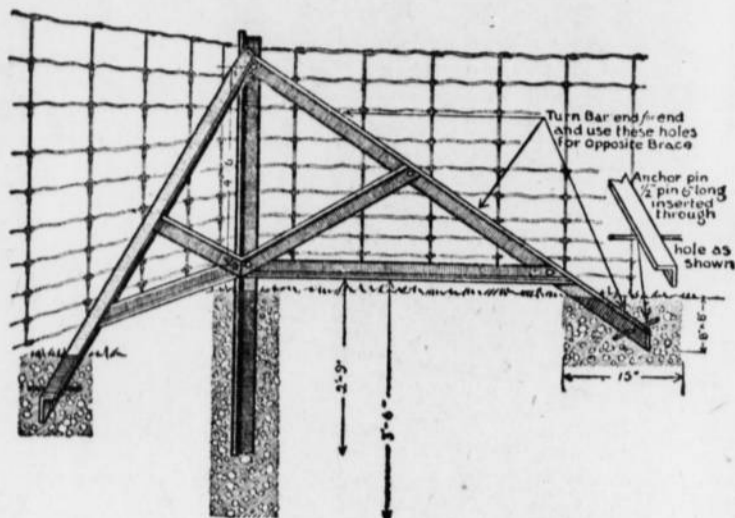
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against the other. The December table, having 101 words, won the box of chocolates.

Lunch was served, and to wind up the evening entertainment the Wingham orchestra furnished music for dancing. Admission was one cent per year, according to age, and in that way the proceeds were small, \$31.

A short course was recently put on by the Women's Section in Home Nursing, by Miss McClung, district nurse. It lasted four days, the average attendance being 21. The ladies attended in the afternoon, the mornings being devoted to the instruction of the high school girls.

Community Spirit Being Aroused

Lone Ridge U.F.W.A. organized in February, with eight members. The U.F.A. so gladly welcomed the re-organization of the Women's Section that a box social was planned, the proceeds to be given to the women. Bad weather made it necessary to postpone this, so the financial returns were not as large as expected, but the evening was a pleasant one nevertheless.

The annual U.F.A. picnic was held in June. The refreshment booth was in charge of the ladies. This being an annual affair, it was the source of much pleasure to the younger people, and a day of relaxation and change for the older. The strenuous rush of the spring farm work was over, and the people of the district enjoyed a basket dinner and an afternoon of various kinds of sports—races, races for girls, as well as boys, men and women—egg, potato, sack—in fact, all were out for an afternoon of fun, and prizes were distributed. Ribbons were pinned on winners of first and second prizes. Baseball, that ever popular game, was also a part of the afternoon's sports, with some horse racing and bronco riding. The Lewis Bull Indians came and brought some good riders, one of their number winning the first prize.

After dusk and the supper hour the younger folk enjoyed the evening at Lone Ridge Hall, where several hours were spent in dancing. The U.F.W.A. chaperones served lunch, and with the proceeds from the refreshment booth cleared a neat sum for the day's work. This they divided with the U.F.A., giving \$15 of their share to the Political Association and investing in an ice cream freezer.

In August, the local gave an ice cream social and cleared the cost of the freezer. A pop corn social was our next undertaking and monthly entertainments are to be a regular feature of the winter months.

The community spirit is being aroused and great interest is being taken in all matters concerning the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. organizations.—Mrs. E. E. Sparks, secretary.

Clothed a Child

The secretary of Ardrossan local writes of the year's work: "Once more we have come to another year in our organization. Another leaf in our history has been written and I think we may say we have made progress. It has been a busy year with all its ups and downs. Although we have not always seen eye to eye, still, whatever was best for all has been followed, so the best results have been gained. All have done their best to make the local felt for good in the community. Flowers and fruits, as well as letters of sympathy, have been sent the sick and sorrowing. Visits have been paid and help given where needed. Emergency boxes have been placed in the East Clover Bar, Garden, Baker and Brookville schools. These have been appreciated and used. We have had lectures on home nursing and the better raising of poultry. Both of these were very helpful. An egg circle was started, but, owing to the price paid by the government, was given up. We have all helped with sewing for the Red Cross, for although the war is ended there is great need for this work. A donation of money was also sent to the Red Cross. We undertook to clothe one child in the Next-of-kin Home in Edmonton, feeling that this is a work worthy of our best efforts. Our annual exhibition in August far surpassed anything in this line we have accomplished before. In fact the judge went so far as to say he had not seen better, even in Edmonton. The library was discontinued dur-



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ing the summer months, but has been started again. In addition to our other activities we have held many social functions."

Reliance Helps Children

Reliance Women's Section has made the health of the school children its chief concern during the past year. This club was instrumental in having school children who needed treatment for tonsils and adenoids operated on, the club paying the cost of the doctor and the nurse. The club also assisted needy families in the surrounding districts and did sewing and mending for busy mothers. Reliance boasts of 34 members, and it has held 12 regular meetings during the year.

Have Library with 300 Readers

Craik Women's Section has a paid-up membership of 32 for 1922, with prospects for several more members in the next few weeks. The secretary sends in the following report: In December we put on a membership drive in the form of a contest. The losing side entertained the winners at a school girls' party, to which every woman came dressed as a school girl. We have our year's program already prepared, and our membership is divided into 12 groups, each group being responsible for one month's program.

"During the last year we raised \$711, having started the year with a balance on hand of \$250.

"We have a rest room in the town hall, opening on to the main street. We pay \$380 rent per year, and have furnished the room with two book-cases, library table, two rocking chairs, davenport, couch, screen, two straight chairs, and other small furnishings. We have a splendid library of 400 books, which we keep open Saturday afternoons, and we have over 300 readers."

Club Briefs

The Grand Narrows U.F.M. held their regular meeting for November 18 in the Boggy Creek schoolhouse, which has been bought by them for a community hall. Arrangements are being made to remove it to a more central position in the district, and a cozy little nook with poplars and spruce trees on the three sides of it. The Women's Section of the U.F.M. made an auto-graph quilt with almost 300 names, and have been selling tickets realizing \$71 for the names and tickets.

Congress W.G.G.A. was organized in April last, but has held 16 meetings to the end of the year. During the summer \$126 was raised and plans are being made to increase this amount to purchase a piano for community use.

A new feature of United Farm Women's work in Oakville was the exhibition of garments for relief work that were made over from cast off clothing. It was surprising to see the well-fitting boys' suits made out of father's worn one, the serge dress made out of a woman's frock, and the warm undershirts with tops made out of flour sacks, as well as smaller and dainty articles. The prizes awarded were as follows: 1st, Mrs. Geo. Ingram; 2nd, Mrs. J. S. Wood; 3rd, Mrs. Wilbur Wood. These articles were handed over to the relief committee to dispose of.

The St. Louis W.G.G.A. is perhaps one of the most active in the province. During the past year it has paid for 55 shares in the new community hall and purchased a piano for same. This hall has created interest among the young people of the district and they are taking an active part in all G.G.A. work. At Christmas time the club held a concert, at which over 90 children under the age of 13 were remembered with gifts; some of these would not have been remembered otherwise.

Brookside W.G.G.A. was organized only last July and has held eight interesting meetings. During the fall \$670 was raised, \$250 of this amount being made at a bazaar. The club is assisting in paying for a manse.

Twelve regular meetings were held by Tyner W.G.G.A. during 1921, and a membership of 83 women has been secured. A booth at the June picnic and a fowl supper in October swelled the treasury to \$125.58, and a balance of \$84.78 is on hand for the new year. During the fall the members tied two quilts, which were given as presents, and a third is being made during the winter.



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Helping Hand to the Newcomer

What We Can Do through our Clubs for the New Canadian Sister—By J. B. Kidd, Secretary, U.F.W.A.

Of the six general lines of activity outlined by the U.F.W.A., the one that has received the least attention is "Our New Canadians." The interest of the organization in public health has been constant and effective. Our efforts in regard to young people's work has resulted in the establishment of a provincial organization of progressive young farm people whose influence will surely be felt in the next decade. The interest of the farm women in the provincial election and the part they are playing in the federal campaign, together with the fact that not one provincial or federal U.F.A. political association lacks a woman representative, demonstrates beyond dispute the development our U.F.W.A. members have made along the lines of citizenship. Interest and activity in rural education continues. But have we really given our earnest thought to the part we can accomplish in making our foreign-born sisters an integral part of the country of their adoption?

There can be no question that this is the most difficult part of our program, especially in the case of those foreign-born settlers who live in isolated groups and continue the manner of living of their mother-land. The Manitoba farm women's organization did much good work by the plan of each local "adopting" a school in one of the foreign settlements. The teacher of the school was in communication with the local and made known to the secretary any needs in the school which could be provided by the "foster" local. In some cases the locals were able to furnish a gramophone for the use of the school. The teacher was assisted by means of pictures and other material, difficult to obtain in the district. This is a work which may be accomplished by locals that have no New Canadians in the neighborhood.

In the majority of cases locals in communities where there is a mixed population have assimilated the foreign born. This is not a difficult matter, since the Scandinavian, Danes, Dutch, and in many cases the French and Germans are somewhat scattered, their custom and home life is very similar to our own, and they find it an easy matter to pick up the language and make friends with their English-speaking neighbors.

The locals composed entirely of English-speaking members, and lying adjacent to foreign districts, have the biggest opportunity, and, at the same time, the gravest problem to face. When there is a large district of New Canadians they are sufficient unto themselves. They find no need to deal with their neighbors in the new land, and therefore are deprived of the influence of contact with Canadian people and knowledge of Canadian customs. One or two locals, so situated, have adopted the plan of conducting a night school for the benefit of those past school age, who could be persuaded to study English.

This whole field of endeavor is most difficult, and its problems are as varied as the number of nationalities residing in our province. But if all locals, not only those with foreign neighbors at their very doors, but those who are not actually in contact with the new-comers, would give a place on their program to the discussion of this problem, our organization might do some very excellent work toward assimilating the foreign-born. The U.F.W.A. Central office would appreciate having reports from any locals who are trying to cope with the situation in their district. Suggestions they may give would no doubt prove valuable to other locals.

A Mother's Criticism of Schools

An Open Discussion of the Agricultural Schools in Alberta—By Mrs. E. B. Lind

We are all so interested in federal politics that we are apt to forget that the present is the opportune time to bring constructive suggestions to our new provincial government.

The educational topic is always a live one, and as this is a part of the work women should take a most active interest in, I think we might do well, as far as space in our paper permits, to send along our ideas on what changes in our educational system are desirable, and talk them over, so we can get other people's ideas. Also by stimulating the interest now and thinking it over from now till convention time, we will be better prepared to bring in and discuss resolutions on this matter.

In the matter of our agricultural schools, I would just like to say that they are open to strong criticism from the mother's standpoint. If we look upon education from the same point of view as Wilmot, who says: "Education is the apprenticeship of life," and if we want our children to come out from our schools developed four-square—morally, physically, intellectually and socially—our system of building so many agricultural schools and providing no dormitories, has fallen down badly. Having an agricultural school at everybody's door is a policy unsound financially, socially and morally. Let me explain. If we send our boys and girls to these centres it doesn't much matter whether they go 25 or 100 miles, they are gone for the term, anyway. And I think any mother would rather send a child farther to have them properly housed, fed and looked after as to hours of study, recreation, etc. The boarding houses the children get into are no help to them. The woman in such a home keeps it primarily to make money, and as a rule has no time to give the children much attention other than that of preparing meals. I am told that some of these boarding houses are poorly ventilated and sadly overcrowded.

Then from the social side, coming up from rural communities, what boys and girls need quite as much as book learning is a training in social usages. True, they get this in school, but it is a stilted, rigid form, very different from the home life in properly built, well supervised dormitories, as provided in other provinces in connection with agricultural schools.

I would, then, make the suggestion here that no more schools of agriculture be built till homes are provided for those now operating, or if we are not financially able to provide these, then shut up or sell half and finish the other half. Under the present system a very large item, and one of the most important points in a boy's or girl's education is entirely neglected. Two or three agricultural centres, well equipped, well housed, could look after all the pupils who could attend them, especially in times like these, and be a financial benefit to the province and the parent sending pupils.

Let me suggest in regard to proposed municipal high schools that we are going to face again this boarding house problem, if our schools are to be in the village. Far better to bring high school work out to our public schools or consolidate two or three or more of these, as now suggested, and then leave the boys and girls at home under best possible supervision during these high school years.

Let us hear from some other mothers on these suggestions.

Neidpath W.G.G.A. has a membership of 21, and 17 meetings were held during the year. In November a bazaar was held, which brought in \$154.25. A sum of \$10 was given to each of the four neighboring schools and \$5.00 to another, the money to be used for Christmas or for the playground equipment. A cheque of \$50 was also donated toward the minister's salary. This certainly is an excellent showing for a club located in the dried out area.

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Council of Agriculture Meets at Regina

Delegation Appointed to Present to Federal Government Western Farmers' Demands for Re-establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board

THE annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held at Regina on February 27 and 28, representatives from all the affiliated organizations except New Brunswick being present. In the unavoidable absence of President Burnaby, and Vice-president R. McKenzie, the chair was occupied by H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council were read and adopted, and a report from Miss McCallum, who was appointed delegate to the Social Service Council of Canada at the last meeting, on the convention of that body was received by the Council. A letter from the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, was read, in which the support of the Council was asked for the establishment of a national research institute. A resolution was passed approving of the efforts of the Advisory Council to secure the establishment of a national research institute. The executive was also instructed to secure information as to scientific work being done in connection with black rust.

The financial statement submitted by the secretary showed total receipts in connection with the work of the Council of \$18,449, and expenditures \$17,319, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$1,130.

Consideration of the future work of the Council led to a lengthy and extremely interesting discussion in which the relation of the political to the economic interests of the farmers formed the main theme. The general result of the discussion was that it was impossible to separate these interests as no line could be drawn between the economic and the political in the sphere of action, but the work of the Council, it was felt, should be mainly along the lines of investigation of economic facts, and the education of public opinion in accordance with the results of the investigations. It was further felt that the work of the Council would be facilitated and more economically conducted by the establishment of an eastern section of the Council. This matter was covered in the following recommendations to the eastern associations:

"That the Canadian Council of Agriculture recommend the establishment of an Eastern Canadian section of the Council to embrace the United Farmers of Ontario, and any other provincial-wide organization of farmers east of the Great Lakes, which later become affiliated;

"That the office of the eastern section should be located for the time being at least in Toronto, under the direction of J. J. Morrison;

"That the central office of the Canadian Council of Agriculture should continue to be at Winnipeg;

"That the eastern section should have charge of its own finances;

"That the eastern section should meet with the entire Council in annual meeting which should be held one year in the West, and the next year in the East and continue so alternately;

"And that in all matters involving federal policy the organizations East and West should express themselves through the single channel of the Canadian Council of Agriculture."

It was also decided in order to bring the Council into closer touch with the provincial organizations to recommend to the provincial associations that their annual reports to the conventions should contain a summary of the Council's activities during the year, and it was further decided that a pamphlet describing the character of the Council, its functions, and the component organizations should be prepared for circulation, so that the people may understand just what the Council is and the purposes for which it exists.

In consideration of resolutions coming from the annual conventions of the provincial associations first place was given to that on the re-establishment of the Wheat Board. The resolution as passed by the associations was embodied in the following resolution

which was adopted unanimously by the Council:

"That this Council favors the re-instatement of the Canada Wheat Board for the handling of the 1922 wheat crop and until such time as world conditions again become normal."

That this demand might be sufficiently impressed upon the government, it was decided to appoint a delegation composed of representatives from the component organizations of the Council to wait upon Premier King, and present the resolution and the case for the re-instatement of the Wheat Board. This delegation consisted of the following: H. W. Wood, Hon. J. A. Maharg, C. H. Burnell, F. C. Rice-Jones, R. W. E. Burnaby, Hon. George Langley (or J. Robinson) and the secretary.

In connection with demands for reform in the method of assessing farmers for income tax the Council appointed a committee to enquire into the subject and report to the next meeting.

The following were elected officers for 1922: President, H. W. Wood; Vice-president, C. H. Burnell; executive, A. J. M. Poole, J. A. Maharg, G. F. Chipman, C. Rice-Jones, J. J. Morrison. In appreciation of his life long services to the cause of the organized farmers, R. McKenzie was made an Honorary Life Member of the Executive, and the following resolution was adopted:

"That this Council expresses the hearty appreciation of the long and loyal services given, not only to this Council, but to the organized farmers of Canada generally, by R. McKenzie, whose untiring efforts during the early days of the organization have in no small measure contributed to the results that have been accomplished throughout Canada."

A resolution was also adopted expressing appreciation of the services of R. W. E. Burnaby as president of the Council for the past two years.

The Council instructed the secretary to send a message of sympathy and encouragement to Col. J. Z. Fraser, of Ontario, who is seriously ill.

Other resolutions passed by the Council included the following:

That an appeal be made to the Governor-General-in-Council petitioning him on behalf of the grain growing industry to refer certain questions relative to the constitutional validity of the Canada Grain Act to the Supreme Court of Canada for its opinion thereon.

That the Canada Grain Act be amended to require that licensed grain dealers shall publish the amount of their bonds in all advertisements and that only one form of license be accepted covering all forms of grain business.

That the Dominion Lands Act be amended to allow all women equal rights with men in filing on homestead lands.

That the government be asked to consider the creation of a women's branch of the Department of Agriculture, such branch to give information and assistance to women.

That the Naturalization Act be amended to permit of personal naturalization for women and to permit a woman who is a British subject, but who marries an alien, to retain her British nationality if she so desires.

That the Dominion Elections Act be amended to extend the federal franchise to all persons who are British subjects by birth or naturalization.

That legislation be enacted subjecting all imported eggs to government inspection such as that established for the home product.

A resolution expressing appreciation for what had been accomplished at the Washington Disarmament Conference, and the hope that the nations of the world would continue to make headway along the road of complete disarmament and consequent security from future wars.

A committee was appointed to consider the question of a song book for use in the provincial organizations.

Continued on Page 43

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The Season of the Wooden Hen

Practical Tips on the Why and How of Incubator

Operation—By Prof. M. C. Herner

A GOOD deal has been said and written on artificial incubation, but the system, even though perfected as it is at the present day, has still a number of improvements necessary before it is as perfect in every respect as old Mother Nature. To be sure, incubators will do some things that the old hen can never do in the way of having unlimited capacity, taking care of large quantities of eggs, and can be set at any time of the year, rain or shine, heat or cold, and do the job the same way, under all conditions, providing at least that the operator uses good common sense, but for the "old reliable" in a small way the job still remains for the old hen to put over.

Be that as it may, the incubator has of necessity displaced the hen on many farms and will do even more of it from year to year, for the simple reason that the hen fails to deliver the goods at the time of year when chicks are most wanted. Early hatched chicks would be almost impossible if it were not for the incubator.

I do not wish to state that an incubator is an absolute necessity on every farm, but I do believe that the incubator will have to come into more popular use before we can get the early hatched chicks necessary to get pullets to give us winter eggs. It may not mean an incubator on every farm, but it might work out along the community hatching idea. Or, in other words, one party might run an incubator or incubators for a number of farmers

in a district, doing all the hatching for them. However, what I wish to convey in this article is general and specific information on operating an incubator so that those who have one now may see where they fall down or where the trouble lies in not getting good hatches, and those just beginning may get a few helpful operating suggestions. There are so many of the old makes and types of incubators still in use on farms that it seems necessary to keep them particularly in mind in giving details applicable to all makes and types.

Avoid False Economy

In incubators, the same as anything else, the cheapest is not always the best in the long run. A number of cheap machines were dumped on the market about eight or ten years ago that have given anything but good results, and a good many of them have been consigned to the scrap heap. A good incubator should last at least 15 years with reasonable care, making allowance for parts that may need repairing. An incubator should stand up well in giving high fertility and good hatches. The less complicated the mechanism the better. Simplicity, ease of operation, and solidity of construction are important points. Size or capacity vary, but as a rule the medium sized machine of, say, 120 to 150 eggs, is the most satisfactory. They take but little more oil than the smaller size and hold about the number of eggs that should give a bunch of chicks that will go well with

a 100-chick size hover or brooder. Then, too, from an averaged sized farm flock the eggs need not be saved so long till enough are produced to fill the machine. Two, or, at the most, three hatches during the season will likely give enough chicks to maintain a flock of 75 to 100 hens.

The cellar is about the best place in which to run an incubator. It is moist, uniform in temperature, and can generally be ventilated pretty well. Avoid putting the machine in the direct rays of the sun. If it has to be set in a room, put it where there will be the least jarring. Set it level so that there

will be uniform heating. Use a good grade kerosene—the two popular brands are Buffolite and Royalite. Use a new wick and fill the lamp not quite to the top. Have flame just slightly rounded at the corners and yet not so round that the middle of the flame draws up too strongly. Be sure to set lamp burner firmly and squarely up against the chimney and jacket or heater. Fill the lamp once a day and always rub charred portion of wick off. Keep the lamp clean. There should be no danger whatever of fire providing the operator fills and cleans the lamp regularly each evening and about an hour after sees that the flame is steady for the night.

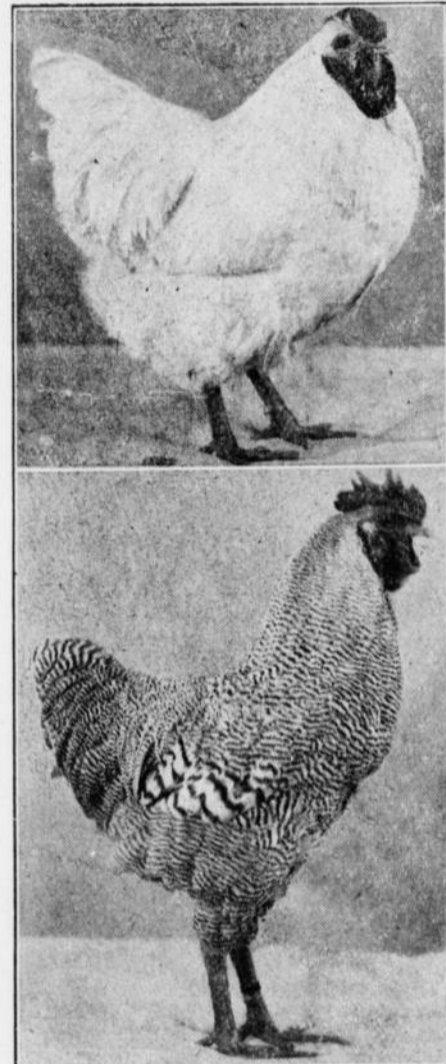
Regulation

Make the regulator and thermostat adjustment so that the damper will just barely lift off the heater at 103 degrees. Some operators keep everlastingly tampering with the regulator and the

lamp. Make the adjustments and get an idea of the size of the flame to keep the machine at 103 degrees, and after that there should not be any trouble to keep it within six degrees or so of the right temperature. It may be necessary to readjust the regulator, say, once a week, depending on the weather. Use common sense and don't go fooling around with the lamp and regulator all the time.

After operating it for a few days and after knowing how to run it, put in the eggs. In a first attempt at operating we would suggest not using the highest priced or most valuable eggs, unless the operator is quite confident. Of course, the instructions given with the incubator are generally so specific that any amateur should get along all right. It is best to follow instructions in regard to ventilation as given by the manufacturers.

Turn eggs twice a day. As to cooling, follow instructions. The length of time to cool will depend on the temperature of the room and the stage of incubation. As a rule, however, not much cooling is necessary the first ten days. We find that during the last week or five days of the incubation period they



Two Winnipeg Poultry Show Winners
Above: A White Wyandotte cockerel.
Below: A Barred Rock cockerel.

Chickens Sick? Hens Not Laying?

GERMOZONE will rid your chickens of roup, colds, canker, sore head, chicken pox, skin disorders, cholera, indigestion, bowels trouble and such ailments—and keep them healthy. For over 25 years the dependable remedy. Get GERMONE, also famous LEE FREE BOOKLETS, at drug or feed stores. If no dealer, order by card. Postman will collect, 75¢ and \$1.00 sizes. No extra charge. GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F-35 Omaha, Neb.

will stand more cooling or airing than any other time. A good practice is to leave the incubator door open while turning the eggs, and in that way get a complete change of air in the egg chamber. This is good practice the last week or so providing the temperature is kept even after the egg chamber comes up to normal again. As to moisture, we find that practically all machines give better results by using moisture. This is the case, too, with the so-called non-moisture incubators. A shallow pan having half an inch of sand in it, and this kept moist throughout the incubation period, is one of the best methods of applying moisture. Probably the hot air incubator requires just a little more moisture than the hot water machine, due to the fact that in the former the air circulates more rapidly. In addition to this moisture it is a good practice to sprinkle the eggs with warm water about the 15th day, and again about the 20th.

The infertile eggs should be tested out about the ninth day, and those exhibiting dead germs again removed about the 15th day. No set method of turning and cooling the eggs can be given, because so much depends on the conditions under which the incubator is operated. Follow a systematic method of doing the work and do it carefully. An incubator should not require very much attention at any stage of incubation. A few minutes in the morning for turning the eggs and seeing that the lamp is all right should be all that is necessary. With a good machine operated in a uniform temperature, it will not be necessary to look at it at all at noon. It should run all right till night, when the eggs should first be taken out and turned, and if advisable aired. Then fill and trim the lamp. In the early stages of incubation the eggs will by this time be ready to go back into the incubator again. Just before retiring, see that the flame is steady and about the right height. This should be all the work necessary with any good make of incubator.

The Last Week

At hatching time practically all instructions state to close the ventilators. On the 20th day all the eggs should be chipped, and by the morning of the 21st all should be hatched, providing the machine has been operated at 103 degrees steady or a little higher. It is good practice to run the machine at 103 degrees the first week and a shade higher the second and third. Some claim to get better results at 102 degrees or so the first week and 103 degrees the second, and finishing off a little higher the third week. As a rule a good sign is to find the temperature continually inclined to go up to 104 degrees or even higher the third week. This indicates a good strong, live bunch of growing chicks within the shells.

Any chicks that are not able to get out or are not out by the end of the 21st day are scarcely worth helping out. As a rule they are weaklings. If at any time you help chicks out of the shell and they start bleeding when the shell is picked away, they are not full grown and should be left alone. They likely will die in the shell later on. The fact that they are not matured or fully formed indicates that there is something wrong.

A few simple points might be enumerated in conclusion. Why do so many chicks die in the shell? An uneven temperature and lack of moisture and fresh air are the chief reasons. Heavy breeds are worse in this respect than the lighter breeds. What causes cripples? Uneven temperature and lack of moisture and poor ventilation. Cripples and chicks dead in the shell go together, they are both caused by the same things. If the temperature drops to 98 degrees or so and then goes up again to 103 degrees or 104 degrees, even just once or twice, the hatch will show the effect. Fresh air, moisture, and an even temperature will help to grow a strong, vigorous chick within the shell, one that is fully developed, normal and able to get out of the shell on the 20th day. The kind that live, thrive and do well from the time they are hatched until they reach maturity.

If onions are rotting, put them in a drier place and spread out well. For best results they need to be kept very dry.

130 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both for \$23.75
If ordered together.
Freight and duty paid to any R. station in Canada. Hot water, copper tanks, double doors, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them. Send for it today. Orders shipped from nearest Canadian warehouse. Our larger size outfit is a bargain, freight and duty paid.
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REGINA, MARCH 15, 16, 17, 1922

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The Provincial Cattle Sale will be held in connection with the Winter Fair.

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Remember the place and dates

REGINA, MARCH 15, 16, 17, 1922

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Book for Farmers Planning to Build

Is it a new Manure Pit you are thinking of making? This book tells you a simple way to go about it.

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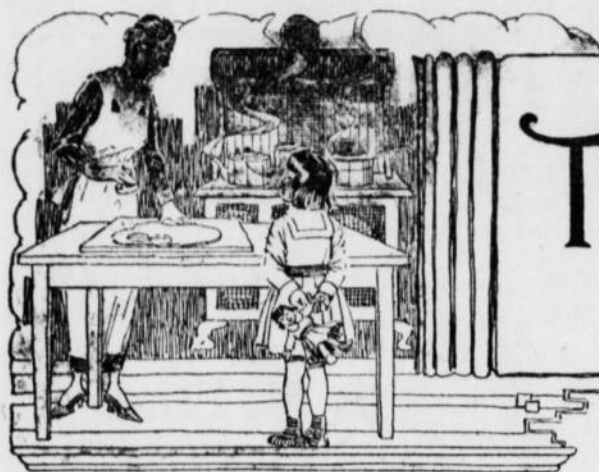
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Libraries in Saskatchewan

Those who suffer from a "book hunger," something which has been very difficult to appease in a year such as this, are to have a most satisfying feast of good things if they are fortunate enough to be residents of Saskatchewan. The government of that province during the last few months has established, in connection with the Travelling Libraries, an open shelf. This important step has been taken at the request of the women members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and will mean a great deal to the more serious minded "book worms" in the rural parts of the province.

Saskatchewan has had the government Travelling Libraries ever since 1915. These libraries are packages of about 50 books which are sent out at the request of a local club or any group of people who agree to abide by the rules laid down. There are no charges made for the books and all that the users are asked to pay is the return transportation charges. Although there are now 800 the supply of the libraries does not by any means meet the demand. A glance round the shelves of the tiny room in the parliament buildings devoted to this branch of work would remind one of Mother Hubbard's shelf, and Mr. W. A. MacLeod, the supervisor, tells us that there are about 100 names on the waiting list for those same libraries.

The open shelf is for those who wish to do more serious systematic reading. It is, as the name implies, simply a shelf of books open to the people of the province who are out of reach with the public libraries in the larger centres. Through this shelf one may make a selection of certain subjects and carry on a systematic study along any particular line—literature, science, history, economics, etc.

The regulations are very simple. The borrower signs an application card, promises to take care of the books borrowed and to replace any books damaged or lost. Books may be kept for four weeks and renewed for two additional weeks and the only expense to the user of the books is the return postage.

The shelf itself is a pretty long one—holding about 3,000 volumes. A catalogue, containing a complete list of the books grouped according to subject, has been printed and is furnished to anyone at the small charge of twenty-five cents. The whole represents a very valuable collection of works and will be appreciated in the thousands of homes throughout Saskatchewan.

Mrs. Pankhurst in Canada

Another gifted woman has decided to make Canada her home. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who is famous for her work in connection with the struggle to secure the franchise for the women of England, and who unshrinkingly faced prison and death for the principles in which she believes, has decided to make Canada her permanent home. She has taken up residence in Victoria and will live there with the three little English girls, Kathleen, Mary and Joan, whom she has adopted. The little girls are orphans who have been bereaved of their parents through the war, and there is no doubt that they will find the very best kind of a home with the woman who has already done so much for girls and women.

Mrs. Pankhurst still continues to defend women and to ask from the world for them a little more consideration and fair play. Speaking recently at a meeting of a Montreal women's club, of the hours and rate of pay and conditions under which women work, she said:

"We women have not as yet laid down any conditions or taken any steps to secure that our essential industry, and let us try to think of it in those terms, shall be carried on with the greatest security to ourselves and with the greatest hope of success in our work. I do not think that we are deeply interested, although we might be, as to our hours of work, as mothers and homemakers. We hear people talking about legislation to fix hours of work; some want eight, others six or even four, but women as a whole are not asking for a limitation of their hours of labor in the home. Yet a great many are working all the hours they are awake. Nor are they asking that they shall be called upon to do only one thing. All women are not doing that because they learned to be jacks-of-all-trades, and

The Countrywoman

Editorial Comment.

I am afraid that we are not yet accomplished mistresses of any trade, but we are accustomed to turning our minds to most things. Some day we may have something to say about shorter days for mothers when everybody else has obtained them. Perhaps there may be some kind of co-operative effort which will enable women in the homes to have a little more time than they have today."

Evidently Mrs. Pankhurst sees conditions for women much more favorable in Canada than in the Older Lands and that may have influenced her decision to bring her three little girls here, for speaking recently in an interview she said "of course there is in any country a certain handicap in being a woman and in any walk of life except the home, but in Canada there seems to be more equality between men and women than in any other country."

Let Us Introduce

Miss Greta Playter has been appointed solicitor to the attorney-general's department in the province of Alberta. Although an easterner by birth, Miss Playter is a westerner by choice. Born in Newmarket, Ontario,



Miss Greta Playter

she received her public school and university education in her home province. After winning her B.A. degree this ambitious young woman looked for wider fields of conquest and decided to come West. It was a case of growing up with the country with Miss Playter, for not satisfied with teaching school, although she had reached the position of principal in one of the schools in Edmonton, she decided to study law. Entering the office of Clarks, Carson and McLeod, by the dint of steady

plodding and the burning of much midnight oil, she finally won her way to the top. And just one year ago Miss Playter was called to the bar by Mr. Justice Simmons.

When the former government was elected in the province of Alberta last summer, and the cabinet selected, the attorney-general being a wise man looked about him for assistance in making his department of real service to the people he was to help govern. It was only natural—all things considered—now that women are taking such an energetic interest in the laws which affect them, and with an attorney-general who fully appreciated the value of this interest, that this enterprising young woman barrister should attract official notice. The result was that Miss Playter was appointed to her present position.

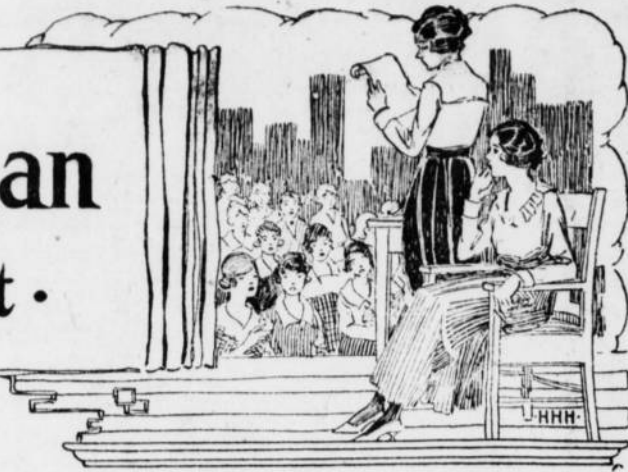
On meeting Miss Playter one is impressed with her friendliness and her keen interest in other people. We would venture the guess that she would be a very pleasant addition to any party of young people, for she is of a gay, happy nature.

Getting into more serious conversation one soon discovers that in her own heart Miss Playter is fully convinced and appreciates the great opportunity for real service which her present position offers her. In her work Miss Playter will endeavor to assist women to understand the existing laws which affect them and will assist the government in revising and framing laws which concern women and children.

Women Wait on Government

Now that the federal House of Commons is about to reopen, the season of delegations is at hand. During the past week a delegation of nineteen women from the National Council of Women waited upon Sir Lomer Gouin, minister of justice, to present an appeal that the legislative program of this important women's organization be considered.

A request was made that the Naturalization Act be amended to provide that a woman might retain her nationality as a Canadian in the event of her marrying a foreigner. This is a reform that the farm women through their organizations have also



sought for the last two or three years. It was also asked that the wives of foreign born men who wish to become Canadians should be made to pass a citizenship examination similar to that passed by the men.

Dr. Stowe Gullen, of Toronto, and provincial vice-president for Ontario, asked for amendments to the Homesteading Act to allow women to take up land on the same terms as men. This last request has been the subject of numerous resolutions of various organizations and is sure to be counted among the hardy perennials at women's annual conventions, but in spite of that fact it has never received any kindness from the federal government. Dr. Gullen advanced as one of her arguments that as there are now a great many surplus women in England that an opportunity should be given to them to come to Canada and take up land. We very much doubt the wisdom of encouraging women to come from England and take up farming "on their own" in Canada, but we would be quite willing to see legal barriers removed to permit women who live in Canada with an understanding of rural conditions try homesteading if they wish to.

It was asked that the desertion of wife and family by a man be made an extraditable offence. Amendments to the divorce laws in force in the three western prairie provinces were asked so as to make them apply equally to women and men. It was asked that the marriage between a woman and her deceased husband's brother be made legal in Canada.

Other reforms sought were concerning questions which might be termed moral problems. While the majority of women will give whole hearted support to the National Council of Women in its demand for legislation along practical lines there is a growing doubt in the minds of thinking women as to the wisdom of asking for legislation concerning personal conduct and morals. Surely women, now that they are enfranchised, will not have to begin at the beginning and learn the lesson which men have had to learn down through history, that we can compel people by law to accept a certain standard of morals. And that to insist in writing into statutes laws which the people are not prepared to follow only serves to make enforcement of law difficult and law itself something to be treated lightly. We live in a world of human beings and we must precede legislation by education if our progress up the road of social and moral reform is to be certain.

Comment Margot Asquith, wife of the former British premier, who is well known because of her outspoken memoirs, is on a lecture tour throughout the United States. Very much of an egotist and with little hesitancy in expressing strong personal opinions, Mrs. Asquith manages to create a considerable stir wherever she goes. So far Canadians do not seem to be making a very strong demand for lectures from the much talked of Englishwoman.

Viscountess Windsor, who was formerly Lady Irene Charteris, has been elected by acclamation to the British House of Commons for the Ludlow division of Shropshire. Viscountess Windsor is the third woman to be elected to the House of Commons, the other two being Lady Astor and Mrs. T. Wintringham.

Miss Jean E. Browne has resigned her position as director of school hygiene in Saskatchewan and accepted the position of Director of Junior Red Cross, and will also edit the new Junior Red Cross magazine, and will have her headquarters in Toronto. Miss Browne has been identified with school health work in Saskatchewan since 1911 and is well known to The Guide readers, as she has contributed a number of articles to our columns.

The women in great Britain are up in arms against the recommendations in the Geddes' report to disband the women police, whose utility the report questions, and also to withhold the additional appropriation which the government proposed to spend on maternity and child welfare. A protest meeting has been called by the societies affiliated with the National Council.

AVERAGE OF 40% BELOW LAST YEAR ON MACHINERY PRICES

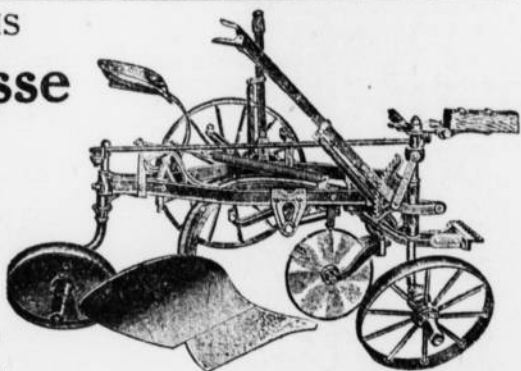
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Two-furrow high-lift Gang Plow with Rolling Colter, Pole and Yoke. Plow has heavy beam, 15-inch rolling colter, No. 11 stubble bottoms, quick detachable $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch shares. Price includes four-horse Tandem Eveners.

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X17—12-inch Gang Plow; wt. 820 lbs.	88.00	91.00
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\$46⁵⁰ FOR THIS Lacrosse High-Lift Light-Draft Sulky Plow
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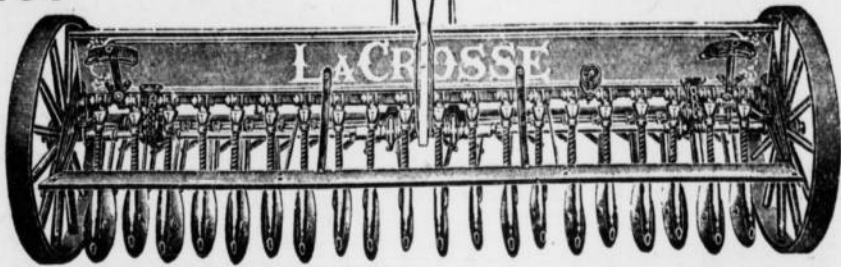


With Swivel Rolling Colter, Pole and Yoke. No Eveners.

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\$45⁰⁰ F.O.B. WINNIPEG FOR THIS Two-Disc Plow
A properly proportioned plow, adapted for use in loose soil and second plowing where moldboard plows will not scour. Axle, 1 1/2 inch; discs, 24 ins. diameter. Weight, 981 lbs. Order No. X33. Get prices on heavy, two-disc plows (weight 1,285 lbs.), also on one and three-bottom disc plows and on Tractor Disc Plows.

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With Power Lift you can sow two acres more a day



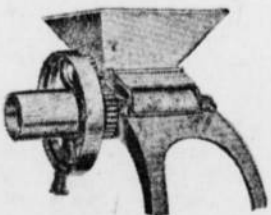
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X77—20-run Shoe Drill, weight 1,358 lbs.	\$145.00	\$155.40	\$161.65
X81—20-run Single Disc Drill, wt. 1,518 lbs.	155.00	166.45	173.65
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18 and 22-run sizes correspondingly low. Press Wheel Attachments for all sizes; also Hopper Extensions and Grass Seed Attachments.

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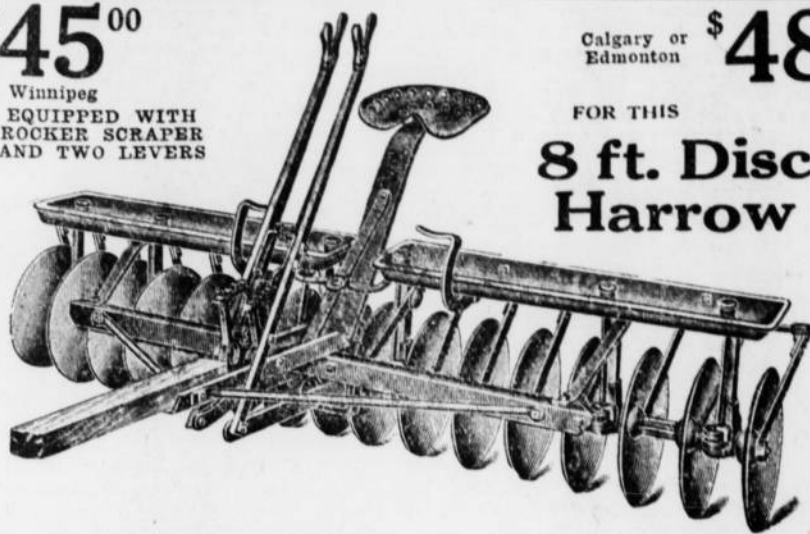
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\$18⁰⁰ F.o.b. Winnipeg Buys this 24-inch Fanning Mill
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A Harrow Cart for \$12.50
Above price F.O.B. Winnipeg, \$13.00, Regina or Saskatoon; and \$13.50, Calgary or Edmonton. Order by number, X74. Wt. 96 lbs.



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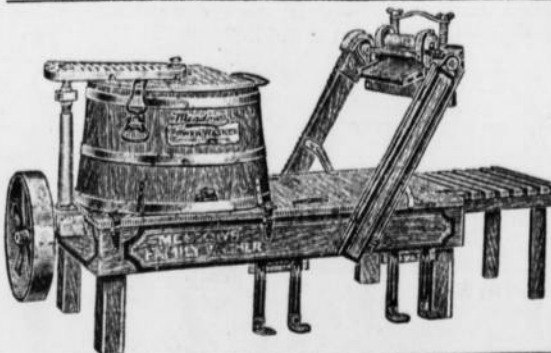
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\$35⁰⁰ F.O.B. WINNIPEG For This Meadows Power Washer

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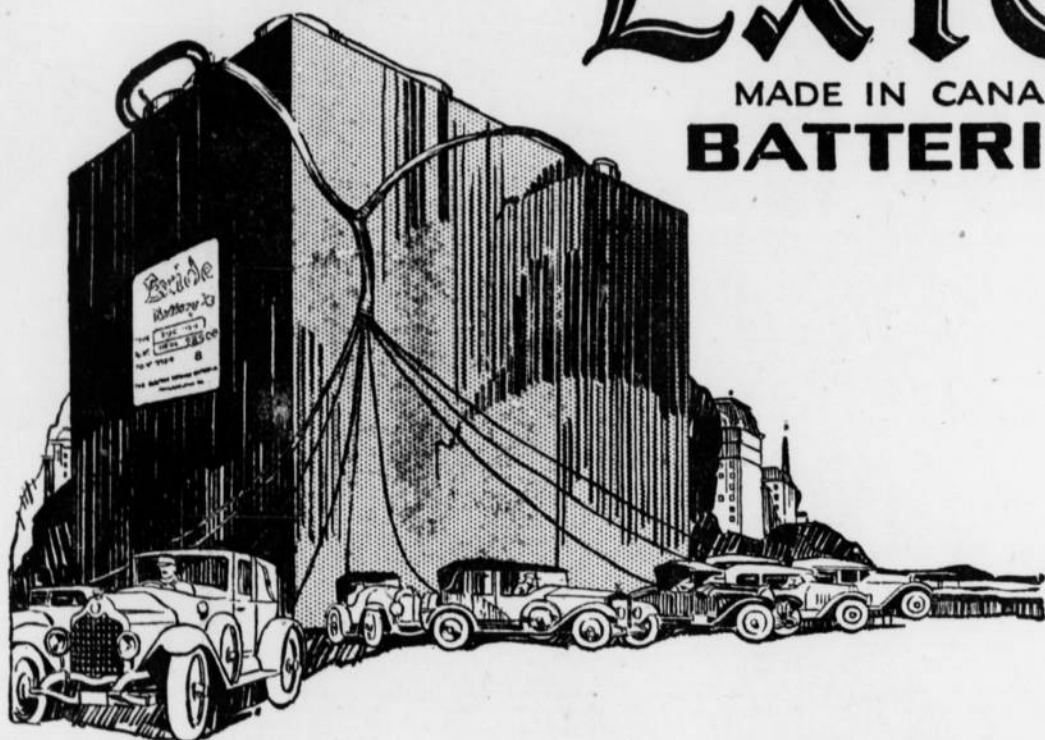
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The Woman Who Rusted

Continued from Page 15

it was a mental and spiritual lapse that held your mind and soul so dead." Mary said to her, "Now you've just got to get to work and rub this rust off yourself."

"I know I have," Alice answered. "Haven't I made a good start with my new clothes, new hats, boots and dresses, doing my hair new ways and getting my teeth fixed and goodness knows what else. What more can I do?" "Why, Alice," Mary exclaimed, "don't you know that although those things are all right, that after all they are only material things anyway?" "What do you mean, Mary," Alice replied in a puzzled way. "Why just this, that to pull up yourself so that you can hold your own once more in life, you need something beyond plenty of clothes. They help a lot, by giving you self-respect and a knowledge that you afford pleasure to those who meet you, but they are not enough because, after all, they are mere things."

"To work out your own salvation has a meaning in your case and yet if you want to rub the rust off, that's really what you have to do." "Tell me some more," was all Alice answered. "Alice if I were you," Mary continued, "I would start my heart and mind working actively every day. The ancients had definite exercises which they took each day for grooming their souls." Here both women stopped to laugh. The very idea of grooming a soul seemed so strange and new. "It's not so strange as it sounds Alice," Mary declared. "Now look back at your last five years. Haven't you been thinking of yourself—your losses—your grief, if you did think at all? Well, realize that the mind that turns inwards just dies, that's all. Now the cure is to turn the mind outwards, to see others and think about them. If I were you, I would make the habit of meditating on others every day. That is the way the ancients used to do. Take anything or any person you like and hold your mind on that, concentrate for five minutes, say, and see where it gets you. Suppose you start with this pebble on the beach beside us. Let your mind follow nothing but what a pebble is or where it came from—an image of its life all through the ages. It gets you back to the creation in five minutes. Go farther and ask why God created these things and you get the answer: 'Love.' That's a pretty good beginning. Now suppose we take your husband for your second meditation. Imagine for this five minutes that you are he—you are not yourself any more, you are Alex for the time being. Now think of all the interests that hold Alex's life; the things he cares for, or that he used to care for, think what his ambitions are, what he is trying to do and how he is working to accomplish them. Think of his ideals and how he holds them back of all his life, yet never speaks of them, and, lastly, think how he has held you his wife in love and silence during these dead years to you—now, don't you appreciate him a whole lot more than you ever did before? Hasn't that five minutes opened your eyes to his view point?"

"Now forget yourself again, and imagine yourself someone else. Nothing will broaden your sympathies and make your heart or soul grow faster. Forget yourself, that's it. Such a meditation should carry you on to all the world, the sick in hot rooms, in hospitals or away from home, let your heart go out to them, be them for five minutes. Then think of those in prison, some unjustly, some without hope. Think of those deprived of rightful possessions, the thwarted in ambition, the repressed through the force of the great machinery of trade. Let your heart go out to them in leisure. Do this daily and before you know it, you will find your sympathies encircle the world. Your own little petty doings will have shrunk to their proper proportion and you will view them as they are, part of a great whole." "That is very hard to do," said Alice. "Not as hard as it seems," Mary answered. "The first meditation seems hard because the mind is not trained to hold itself to one idea, it wants to wander off, but stick to it, watch in hand if you like, and

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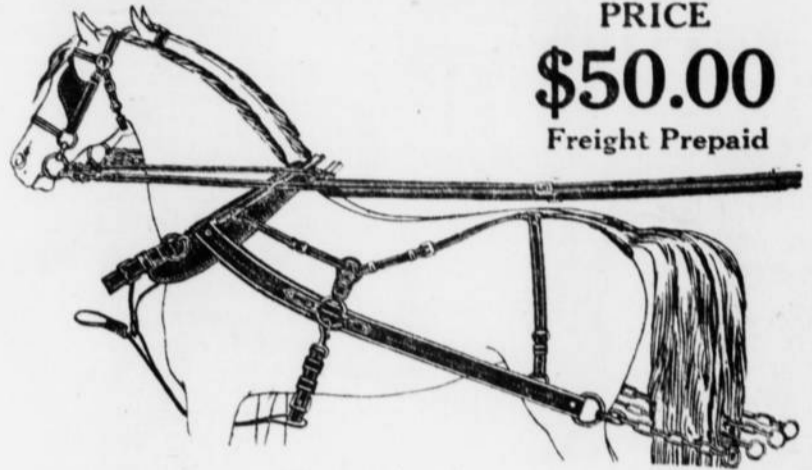
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you'll be amazed at the mental control you soon get." "But what about my home life and all that part of me? How can I make up to it?" "Why," replied Mary, "the same rule holds. Forget yourself in the lives of others. In plain English, make them happy with a feeling that you want their happiness as much as they do, for a spirit of chumminess and love will conquer most difficulties. Never forget beauty as an asset. It counts more than most people realize. In your clothes for instance, choose the beautiful before the fashionable, suitability to time and place are better rules for clothes than the whims of dame fashion. "Add color to your home, valuing beauty, harmony and cosiness before the price of things. Many a valuable thing is ugly while quite cheap things are often pretty. Think of the effect as a whole, not as separate parts, and try to make your home a place where joy and rest and cheerfulness come unasked." Alice sat awhile thinking it all over. "I believe you are right, Mary," she said. "I have been absolutely dead to everything—love, joy and beauty and life generally—no wonder I rusted."

"Here is another idea," said Mary. "Get a hobby and pursue it. Anything will do if you are really interested in it. From collecting wild flowers or growing chickens, to making clothes for orphans—hobbies are all good. Keep yourself doing something new all you can."

So the talk ended and in a few days so did the visit, but with all these ideas Alice felt she had something to work on. She went back to the farm, alive once more to the beauties and joys of living. She greeted Alex with a warm sympathetic hug, "Old dear," she said, "never let me get rusted again." All right, he answered, "I'll help you rub the rust off both of us. We can

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Professor John Bracken (President Manitoba Agricultural College) discovered the possibilities of Arctic Sweet Clover for Western Canada. The seed The Guide is distributing was grown under his supervision on his own farm at Tessier, Sask. Nothing further can be added to ensure the quality and genuine merit of this seed.

President Bracken was anxious to have this seed distributed as widely as possible and consequently arranged with The Grain Growers' Guide to assist in the distribution. The Guide purchased the seed from President Bracken at a price very much higher than ordinary sweet clover seed because of its excellent quality and the comparatively small quantity available. This seed is now ready for distribution.

COLLECT AND SEND US YOUR NEIGHBOR'S NEW OR RENEWAL SUBSCRIPTION. WE WILL SEND YOU YOUR SEED FREE. SEE TERMS BELOW

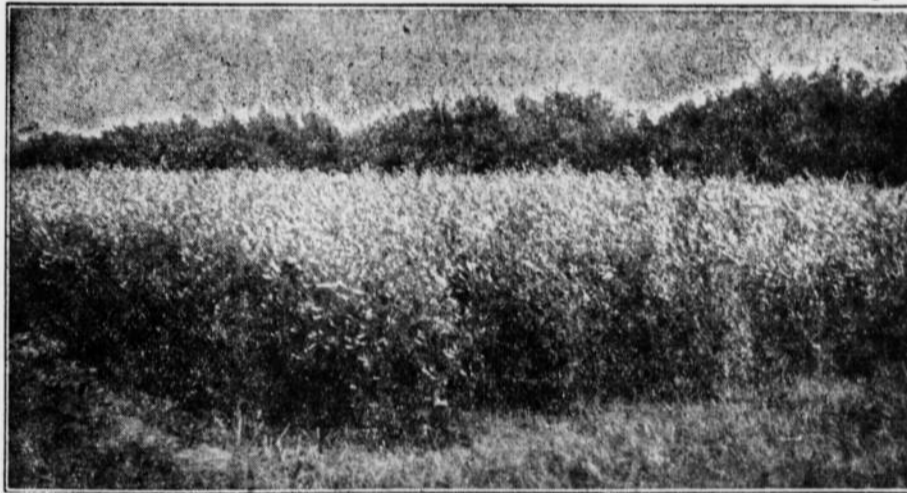
Arctic Sweet Clover seed is put up in sacks of six pounds, 24 pounds and 60 pounds each. These sizes are suitable for those who wish to grow it either for seed, for hay or for pasture. The sacks of Sweet Clover will be sent free, and there will only be a small express charge to those who assist The Guide by collecting new and renewal subscriptions for the paper in their immediate neighborhood. The Guide will send one or more sacks of Bracken's Arctic White Sweet Clover to any person in the prairie provinces on the following terms:

1. Six pounds of Arctic Sweet Clover Seed is sufficient for two acres sown for seed, or one-half acre for pasture. A six-pound sack will be sent free for \$3.00 worth of subscriptions, new or renewal. Your own subscription will not count.
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tions accompanied by \$4.00 extra cash. Your own subscription will not count.

3. 60 pounds of Bracken's Arctic Sweet Clover seed is sufficient for 20 acres for seed, or five acres for pasture or hay. A 60-pound sack will be sent free for \$13 worth of subscriptions, or for \$6.00 worth of subscriptions and \$10 in cash extra, or for \$9.00 worth of subscriptions and \$6.00 in cash extra. Your own subscription will not count.

Shipment will be made from Mr. Bracken's farm at Tessier, Sask. (near Saskatoon), some time in March, in plenty of time for seeding. Express or freight charges from point of shipment are extra. Any further information required will be gladly forwarded upon application to The Grain Growers' Guide. We would recommend, however, prompt action in collecting subscriptions, as the supply of seed is limited and there will undoubtedly be a keen demand for it.



Arctic Sweet Clover, grown in rows for seed on a Saskatchewan farm.

SEED FOR MARKET—Arctic Sweet Clover when grown for seed purposes alone will produce from 300 to 700 pounds of seed per acre, but the average yield is over 500 pounds, or about 10 bushels. There will be a good market for Arctic Sweet Clover Seed for the next two or three years. It will probably bring for two or three years from 8 to 12 cents per pound, and will be equally as profitable and more certain than a grain crop.

A SOIL IMPROVER—Arctic Sweet Clover gathers at its roots the little nodules containing nitrogen necessary to rejuvenate the soil. After pasturing it for the first and second year, it can be plowed under with splendid effect on the soil. If cut for hay, the first cutting is an excellent feed for killing weeds. Full details on the seeding and care, harvesting and threshing of Sweet Clover have been published in a series of articles in The Grain Growers' Guide, through October, November and December, or free bulletins on the subject may be obtained by writing to the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon. Any further information required may be secured by sending to The Grain Growers' Guide.



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The Grain Growers' Guide

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is a 128-page manual packed with sound, practical information from cover to cover. The above details show what is contained in the tanning section alone. The portions devoted to trapping and taxidermy are just as full. No farm is complete without this handy, practical, money-saving book.

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SAVE YOUR WIFE

Her time and strength are just as important to conserve as yours. Modern conditions and the shortage of help in the farm home make more demands on her than ever before. Don't have her grow old before her time. Get her

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A new book written expressly for farm women. The girls will appreciate it, too. Not a scrap of book of scissors cuttings, but full, complete chapters on each subject covered. Every one written by an authority. Economy kept to the front and efficiency emphasized. Adds zest to the routine of farm homemaking. Following are examples of some practical things covered: CLOTHING—Making Paper Dress Forms, Reading Patterns, Adjusting Patterns, Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing Clothes, etc. LAUNDRY—Softening Hard Water, Simple Soap Recipes, Removing Stains, Winter Washing Short Cuts, Washing Delicate Fabrics, etc. HOUSE FURNISHING—Making the Winter Living-Room Livable, Making the Most of Pictures, Artistic Walls, Crocheted Mats and Rugs, Home Lighting, etc. LABOR SAVERS—Planning a Week's Work, Home Labor Savers (home-made), Pipeless Cooker, A Labor-saving Kitchen, Home-made Dish Drier, Financing the Farm Home, etc. SUNDRY—Pretty Vases from Old Jars, What to Do for Poisoning, Banishing Insect Pests, Cleaning Woodwork, Child Training, Hot Luncheons, etc.

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GOOD COOKERY FOR FARM HOMES

How often have you looked at some recipe with a longing desire to try it only to find it calls for some rare ingredient not usually found in the average pantry, or else requiring the delicate attention of a trained expert surrounded by the latest devices science has given to cookery. The average farm pantry is stocked with essentials for good cookery. The average farm woman has all the intelligence and skill for it. But the average cook book does not fill her need completely, because it is written with the city woman in mind—the city pantry and the corner store to draw on and city conveniences to work with.

THE COUNTRY COOK

is a book, however, written solely for farm women. The best that science offers in modern cookery is in this book—but it is adapted to the needs, stock and equipment of the farm home. Furthermore, through gifts, contests, correspondence, etc., hundreds of exceptional recipes that have stood the test of country cookery have been gathered and the choicest selection is incorporated in this book. A third feature of interest, which is particularly important just now, is the attention given to economy in cooking, which is emphasized from cover to cover. The Country Cook is a brand new, 128-page book, well printed and strongly bound. To really appreciate it you must see it. It is not for sale, but we will gladly send you a postpaid copy FREE. Send one new or renewal subscription (not your own) for The Guide for one year at our New Low Price Rate of \$1.00 for one year and we will send you The Country Cook free and postpaid.

read biography and world history and modern thought as much as you like. What did you bring home?" Alice laughed. "Not much," she said. "A new tie for you and some other new things, two fashion magazines, and thirty yards of chintz. I am going to make this little home of ours a garden place and I'll try to be the biggest sunflower in the patch." Again they laughed, and I have no doubt that between them the rust disappeared "never to return."

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

it is still on the statute books of the United States, and if the concurrent legislation prescribed by it were passed at Ottawa, could be made operative in the United States by presidential proclamation. But various obstacles which did not exist in 1911 have now arisen. Firmly entrenched in our Senate is a stubborn Tory majority, and they would be disposed to reject the pact even at the risk of provoking a popular agitation against themselves. But an even more serious barrier to the pact lies at Washington, where the agricultural bloc which now dominates both Houses of Congress has shown itself imbued with viciously protectionist sentiments. There is every danger that even if our parliament accepted the pact, they would begin to agitate for the repeal of the American end on the ground that it nullified the protection afforded by the emergency tariff, and it seems quite certain that the president would scarcely dare to provoke a quarrel by reopening negotiations at the present juncture. But if Mr. Fielding has not received much encouragement for the immediate revival of the old pact, he may be able to obtain valuable concessions upon certain points, such as the duties imposed on our cattle, which are found to affect adversely the interests of many American farmers. A partial instalment of the treaty will be better than nothing, but nothing definite will be known until Mr. King or Mr. Fielding makes a formal statement in the House.

Problems and Parties

Railways and finance will constitute the government's two chief problems, and some illuminating debates upon both these questions can be predicted. Mr. Fielding is insisting that all estimates be pared to the bone, as the revenue has fallen below expectations and a deficit is expected at the end of the financial year. The process of curtailing estimates is a very trying ordeal for ministers whose party has been out of office for ten years.

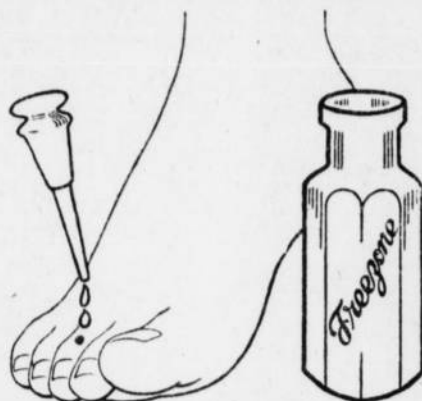
On the sixth the Conservative party will hold a grand inquest upon its present fortunes and future prospects, and its members in both Houses as well as defeated candidates will attend. Mr. Meighen will ask that his leadership of the party be formally confirmed, and, while he has many bitter critics and enemies in his own camp, there is not available any rival candidate who comes within measurable distance of him in point of political ability. He will be very formidable in opposition, and there is a general hope that the relations between himself and the premier will be on a better plane than last year. The Progressive party will lack parliamentary experience, but Mr. Crerar will be a host in himself and he has many excellent recruits at his command. The strategic position of the Progressives could scarcely be improved, and they have it in their power to render Canada invaluable service.



On the sunny side of the straw stack. Sent in by Mrs. L. Jensen, Makepeace, Alta.

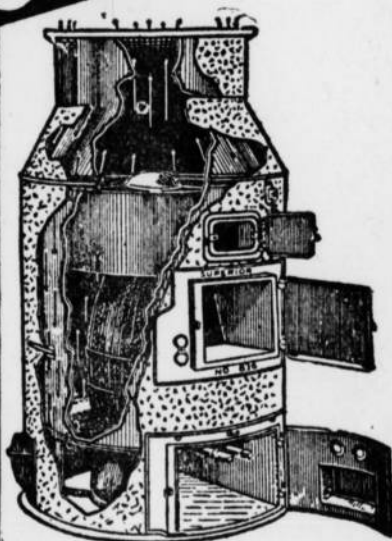
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Guide Classified users are boosters—why?



SMALL FRUITS

Northern Alberta Experience shows that Small Fruits more liable to Damage by Wind than by Frost—Prefer stock obtained locally to that which has to be shipped long distances—By W. D. Albright.

advisability of growing this excellent fruit convenient to the home in place of in the wild where it is almost inaccessible to the female members of the household. It is desired to learn, also, whether cultivation will increase the size and esculence of the fruit and to identify superior strains with a view to propagation. It is surprising to find that this prevalent wild species is not overly easy to transplant successfully when the top

is left on, as the club masses of roots re-establish themselves rather slowly in the soil, and meanwhile the top appears to transpire too much moisture. Plowing the roots into a shallow furrow is easier and has given better results, though several years are necessary before much fruit is produced in any case.

Of the domesticated fruits it may be said that, after wind shelter, which can be temporarily provided in some degree by a good high rail fence, supplemented by a strip of sunflowers, the next essential to success is thorough preparation of the land, care being taken to exterminate perennial grasses. Then choose hardy varieties, consulting the nearest station or successful grower. This is very important.

Local Stock Best

Secure stock, if possible, from a nearby source. Not only are the odds in favor of its being hardier than if obtained from the East or South, but the ordeal of shipment will be much less severe. Strawberries especially are very liable to fail if shipped two or three thousand miles, but are propagated readily if locally obtained. The same is true of raspberries in lesser degree. Out of some dozens of raspberries received from Ottawa in 1916 only fourteen survived, but these have since multiplied enormously. Out of fifty-four currant bushes received in the same year, fifty-three are flourishing. Apple trees appeared to stand the shipment much better than raspberries. Where other means fail, a start in fruits may be obtained by planting seeds.

From results at Edmonton, Lacombe, Beaverlodge, Fort Vermilion and elsewhere in the West, it seems safe to say that a very large number of farmers, if not all farmers in northern Alberta, may eventually grow their own small fruits. Whether or not it will pay better from a financial standpoint than raising an extra steer and buying the fruit may be open to debate, but to the writer's mind there can be no question of its advantage from the standpoint of personal satisfaction and pleasure not alone to the husbandman himself but as much, or more, to his wife and children. Small fruits are among the things that make home home and no other berry tastes so good as that plucked from one's own bush or vine.

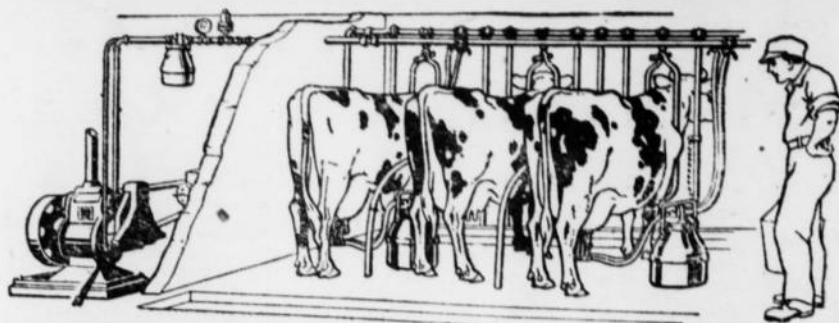
A pamphlet, entitled, Small Bush Fruits and Their Cultivation in Canada, which will be of great assistance to those wishing to cultivate some of the more common varieties, such as the raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry, currants and the dewberry, has been recently published. Anyone wishing to secure a copy of this bulletin should write to the Horticultural Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Saskatoons Hard to Transplant

The native saskatoon is being cultivated in rows at the Beaverlodge station with a view to determining the



Wouldn't a dishful of these with cream for breakfast change your outlook for the whole day? The illustrations on this page show how everbearing strawberries grow on the farm of A. E. Bolton, Kelliher, Sask.



More than a Labor Saver

Perhaps the thought has occurred to you—"Why buy a milking machine when help is so plentiful?"

Help usually must be paid for, whether it is plentiful or not; and one dollar saved now is as much as two dollars saved a short time ago.

But with the De Laval you can afford to disregard time saving entirely. The De Laval Milker will save more time and labor than any other milker; but even if it didn't save a minute's time it would still pay you to use one. Why? Because it milks your cows better. It milks them with the same uniform action from milking to milking, day to day, or year to year, no matter if you use one or a dozen units. It combines all of the best features that have ever been developed for milking. It is not merely a substitute for hand milking, but actually better.

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De Laval Milker users, and there are thousands of them, are almost unanimous in their agreement that the De Laval Milker does increase production, either immediately or over a long period of time—and that the cows' udders and teats are kept in a better condition than with any other method of milking. It is just such favorable results as these that so agreeably surprise De Laval owners, many of whom say they would sell their cows if they couldn't have a De Laval.

Send for "The Better Way of Milking," which contains information from users.

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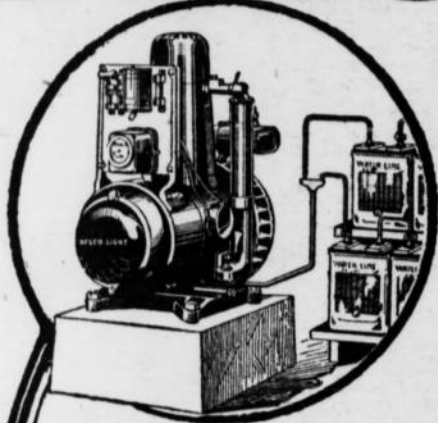
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The Cliffhawk

Continued from Page 7

I'd marry him, if it hadn't had been for—for somethin'. But now I'd die afore I'd marry him, and so ye needn't say another word about it. I'll leave ye purty soon; ye needn't to worry none about that. And the man I go with won't half to gi' you and pap no thutty pieces o' silver, neither. Now put that in ye pot and b'iele it, stepmother!"

When the dishes were washed after the noonday meal of the following day, Nance stole out and went down the creek to meet David Gannon at the leaning beech. Gannon was already there; he sat against the tree, and his high-power repeating rifle lay across his knees. He spoke cordially. Nance blushed, smiled, sat down on the leaves beside him, and drew the bottom of her calico skirt over her small bare feet to hide them.

Gannon took one of her hands and pressed it gently. "I'm glad you came early," he told her. "I was lonesome. Do you ever get lonesome?"

"I haint's never nothin' else," confessed Nance.

And in another moment she was sobbing out the whole story of her persecuted life to his finely sympathetic ears.

He heard her through in silence, but every now and then he pressed her hand lightly or stroked her dark-brown hair.

"And sence I've told you," finished Nance, smiling up at him with eyes that were very bright, "won't you tell me all—all about you?"

"Some other time, little girl," said Gannon. "If you don't mind, I'd rather spend this afternoon in planning for your welfare."

He meant it. His brown eyes were honest. He was already in love with Nance Hurley, the woodland nymph, the princess in calico.

And that night Nance, lying asleep in the loft of her father's old log cabin, dreamed that he told her so.

Four days went by, and Ben Hull had not been again to see Nance Hurley. The warning of the man whom the mountain folk knew as The Cliffhawk had, to all appearances, had the desired effect. Each afternoon Nance had met David Gannon at the leaning beech. Gannon had refrained from talking about himself, and Nance had not pressed the point; but she wished very much that he would tell her his story, for she well knew he had a story to tell. It was not a matter of satisfying curiosity with Nance. She wanted his confidence in exchange for hers; it would make them seem closer to each other, she told her self.

And then there came an afternoon when he told her of his own free will.

"I was born up here, somewhere in these hills," he began, carelessly flinging a round pebble into the nearby creek. "My father was killed in a feud, and my mother died a little later and left me without anybody to take care of me. I soon drifted, a mere boy, to the little town which lies some 40 miles from here, down in the lowland. I was born of fighting stock, a stock that simply fought itself to extinction, and when I reached Johnsville the first thing I did was to engage two street boys in a lively joust. A rich man who saw that fight adopted me. His wife didn't like it. . . .

"I had a foster-brother named Charley, a petted and spoiled boy a year younger than me. Charley's mother was never strong, and she believed in her son. I bore Charley's burdens when ever I could, because of the debt I felt I owed his mother. I fought his fights, and I took the blame for most of his little badnesses. I was paying my debt, you see. The worst of it was Mrs. Gannon's constant saying this to me: 'You can't change the wild mountain heart. It was born in the boy to be bad.'

"Yes, she would say that of me. But I bore it like a man, always. . . Well, the years passed. Mrs. Gannon's health became gradually poorer, and her son's conduct became steadily worse. I continued to take the heft of most of Charley's misdeeds. Then—last spring, it was—Charley came to my room at midnight, woke me, and told me that he had robbed and killed a man named Pensinger, and that officers were already on his trail. Charley always told me

his secrets. He wanted to know what he must do.

"I rose and dressed myself hurriedly. The time had come for me to make my last sacrifice for the sake of the nervous little wreck of a woman who had been a sort of mother to me for 16 years.

"Give me your hat and overcoat," I said. "And you go to bed. You don't know anything about it, remember! And for heaven's sake go straight after this!"

"He promised—he swore he would go straight. I put on his overcoat and hat, and went down to meet the officers, who had just surrounded the house. I confessed to Charley's crime, and was taken to jail to await my trial. And during those long, black hours in Johnsville's jail I imagined a thousand times that I could hear Mrs. Gannon saying: "You can't change the wild mountain heart. It was born in the boy to be bad."

"Pensinger did not die, but there was still a heavy charge left—that of felonious assault and robbery. I broke jail. They almost caught me a week later in a logging camp. . . . I am not willing to serve a term in prison. I will be taken back dead if I am taken back at all. Mine is still a mountaineer's heart. It can never be changed. . . . Now you know all, Nance. And you doubtless know that I love you, as I know that you love me. If I was free to offer you marriage, I would do it. But I'm a—a fugitive, you know, little girl. . . ."

He bent forward and covered his quivering face with his hands, this man who had borne so much in the payment of a debt, and a circle of golden sunlight found its way through the green leaves of the beech and fell on his head like a halo of glory. Nance knelt beside him, put an arm about his neck and kissed him tenderly. He was the one friend she had in the world; he was her champion, her protector. Gannon looked up, smiled happily and yet sadly; but before he could speak there came to his quick ears sounds which told him that men were moving stealthily through the laurels toward him.

Gannon went to his feet with his rifle in his hand, and peered from behind the leaning tree. Nance was at his side. They saw Ben Hull and two officers coming slowly and carefully through the underbrush. Hull had heard David Gannon introduce himself to Nance, and later he had followed Nance to the leaning beech; then he had taken the name David Gannon to the authorities at Johnsville.

The Cliffhawk lifted his rifle. "Halt!" he commanded, in a voice that had an icy ring to it.

The three halted immediately and stood very still.

"Run home, Nance!" whispered Gannon.

Nance obeyed with evident reluctance. Gannon fired twice over the heads of the hostile trio, crossed the creek and was gone.

Ten minutes later Abner Hurley's persecuted daughter, still trembling, sank to the front doorway, broke off a yellow flower from beside the doorstep and began to tear its petals apart without in the least thinking of that which she was doing. Another moment, and Mrs. Hurley came to the door.

"Who was it that shot them two shoots?" she demanded, rather than asked.

"The Cliffhawk," Nance answered readily.

"What'd he shoot 'em at?"

"Ben Hull and some officers. I seed it done."

Mrs. Hurley's countenance wore a queer expression. "The Cliffhawk! What's The Cliffhawk to you?"

There was something very unpleasant about her way of saying it. Nance was roused to instant anger. She rose, stepped to the yard, turned and faced her stepmother with eyes that flashed like burning powder.

"He's all in the world to me!" she declared in the bitterest defiance. "And he's a goin' to see 'at I have a square deal outen you and pap—that's what! Ef you don't come to treatin' me better, you and pap, you're both a goin' to wake up some night and find a bed o' buckthorne onder ye in place o' feathers. Now ye've got it; why don't ye fume?"

Heavy footfalls rang on the creaking floor of the cabin, and Abner Hurley

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came to the door. He had heard his daughter's irate speech.

"So thar's whar ye've been a goin' every day, hey?" he snapped. "To meet a man who's more'n likely a 'scaped convict! Well, the's jest this about it: you've got to swear, on yore bended knees, 'at you'll never even speak of The Cliffhawk ag'in, or else ye cain't never darken my door any more as long as ye live! I hain't a goin' to have you a lovin' no durned jailbird; now, do yet git that, or must I say it all over?"

Nance turned her still flashing eyes upon her triumphant stepmother.

"You're rid o' me," she said; and then she walked off.

Nance had nowhere to go, because she knew her father would not permit any of the mountain folk to harbor her; she wouldn't beg a meal, though she starved; she had only the clothing that was on her back—and yet she walked off.

She went, though not by a direct route, toward the cliff-bound crest of towering and majestic Ironhead Mountain.

David Gannon, from his hidden retreat among the cliffs of Ironhead, saw her toiling upward through the boulders and scrub just at sundown; he knew her at once, and he caught up his rifle and hastened down to meet her.

"Did they run you off, Nance?"

Nance was tired from the long, steep climb. She leaned against a convenient boulder. Then she told him all about it.

"I'll fix that for you," frowned Gannon. "Come, let's go back. It will soon be dark, and the officers won't cut any figure at all."

Abner Hurley's daughter did not move. Her gaze sought the ground at his feet. "I don't want to go back," she murmured.

Gannon set the butt of his rifle between his toes and put his free hand on her arm.

"But you must," he declared. "There's nowhere else for you to go, little girl."

Nance looked up, and a pink spot came to either of her slightly sunburned cheeks. "Would—would you shore-enough m-m-marry me ef you wasn't outlawed?" she stammered.

David Gannon's face became ever graver. "I could ask of the Almighty no greater happiness than that of having you for a wife," he told her earnestly. "But it wouldn't be fair to you, Nance. Come, let's go back home. I'll fix it right for you."

There was no getting by his masterfulness. Nance suffered herself to be led back down the boulder-strewn and scrub-covered steep that reached from the base of the cliffs to the timber line.

... Two hours after the fall of darkness they stole up to a lighted window in the best room of Abner Hurley's cabin and cautiously peered in. In the room, sitting not far apart, were Abner Hurley and his second wife, Ben Hull and the two officers. Nance drew back nervously and clutched her lover's arm.

"What now?" she whispered anxiously.

"Keep out of the way," whispered Gannon.

He stole to the front door and watched through a knot-hole while he soundlessly lifted the wooden latch. Then he kicked the door open and thrust the muzzle of his high-power rifle through the doorway.

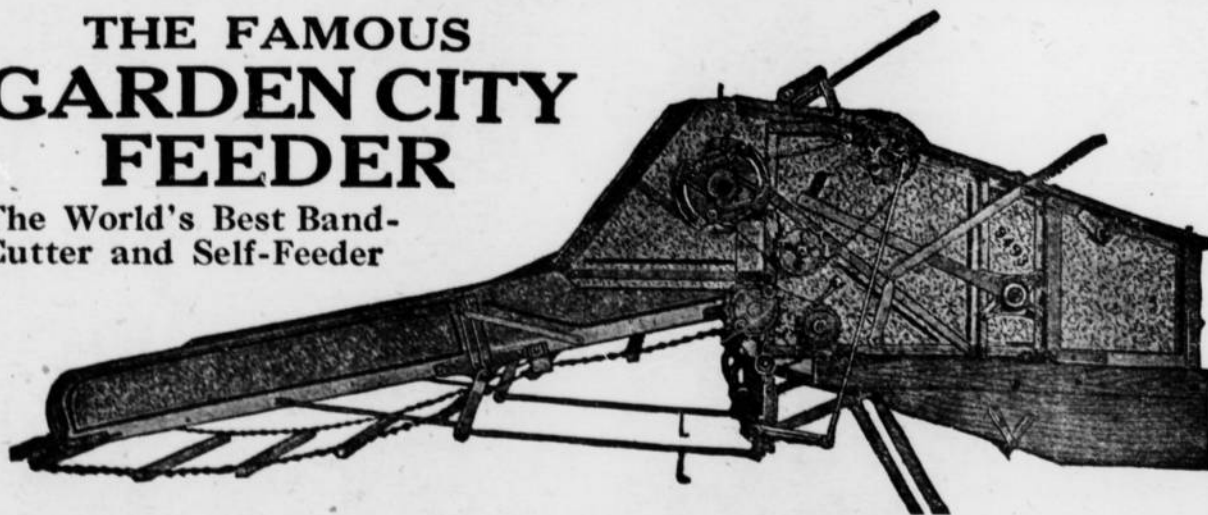
"Don't move," he said sternly, and yet smilingly. "I came for a word with you, Mr. and Mrs. Hurley. It's this: Nance is going to have fair treatment at your hands, or I'll cowhide the two of you. Now get that, deputies!"

The officers sat still. It was not good policy to move just then, and they knew it; it was not a question of courage, but merely a matter of discretion. Abner Hurley and his wife stared at each other with wide eyes. Ben Hull, chalky white with a cowardly dread, rose, put up his hands, and walked slowly out to the cabin yard; and, as he came, David Gannon stepped backward and out of the shaft of yellow lamplight that shone through the doorway. Another moment, and Gannon caught the beady-eyed little man by the collar and hurried toward the laurels with him.

Half an hour later, David Gannon halted in the woodland, broke off a long sourwood switch and whipped Ben Hull as one whips a bad horse. . . .

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No harsh word greeted Nance when she entered the log house and climbed the ladder that led to her loft bedroom. She went to bed, but she didn't even try to sleep. The officers were talking below, and she listened. One of them, they said, must hasten to Johnsville for the sheriff and a posse; the outlaw must be surrounded, or he could not be captured. . . . Shortly before the dawn broke over Little Rainey, Nance rose, dressed herself without a light, and slipped away to warn her sweetheart of the great peril which she believed was imminent.

Nance thought she had left the cabin unobserved. But she hadn't. The officers had planned solely for her ears. It was a trick. They reasoned that she would go to warn Gannon, and—they followed her stealthily and were led straight to the man they wanted.

David Gannon sat on a cliff, that morning, and thoughtfully watched the sun rise over the pine-fringed crest of Little Rainey. As soon as Abner Hurley's daughter appeared on the boulder-strewn and scrub-covered steep below him, he saw her and recognized her; as before, he caught up his rifle and hastened down to meet her. Keen and quick as his eyes were, he did not see the two officers who followed, darting from stone to stone and from one clump of scrub to another, behind her.

They met, the two, beside a great gray boulder that was half buried in scrub.

"Anything wrong?" smiled Gannon, lifting his hat gallantly.

"They've sent for the sheriff and a posse to surround you!" panted Nance.

"Oh, they have!" said Gannon, amusedly rather than uneasily. "Then I guess it's my time to move, eh? I'm sure obliged to you, Nance. Everything going all right at home?"

Before Nance could answer, one of the two creeping officers slipped and made a noise. Gannon caught Nance by a shoulder and thrust her almost roughly behind the boulder at his right. He saw a flash of officer-blue below him, and he raised his rifle—not to shoot, necessarily, but to order a hasty retreat. A revolver shot thundered out, and a bullet sang close by Gannon's ear. Gannon darted to his left and dropped to one knee. He had a good aim on the man who had just tried to kill him, but—he couldn't pull the trigger. Instead of fighting, he rose, sprang into the shelter of the boulder that sheltered Nance, and ran for another great stone that lay some 50 yards farther up. Nance, unseen, followed him. When he reached the higher boulder, Nance was within three rods of it. He saw her then.

"Nance!" he cried painedly, frightened. She was in danger, he thought.

He hurried to meet her, caught her arm and helped her along. Just as they were entering the small zone of safety, a bullet came whining from below and burned a red streak across David Gannon's left temple—and David Gannon fell as one lifeless.

Nance uttered a quick little cry of grief and fear and dropped to her knees beside the big young man she loved. Her two hands caught her calico dress at her throat and tore it. Then she saw that Gannon was only unconscious; and she realized that unless she herself could keep the officers back until he came to, Gannon must fall into the iron hands of that great and merciless thing men called the law.

She knew how to use firearms. She caught up David Gannon's rifle and sent a warning shot flying through the scrub; then she dragged the insensible figure of her lover farther into the shelter of the boulder, and began to watch for officer-blue. Soon she saw it, and she promptly shot at it; but the target was moving, and she missed. A voice came up to her.

"You're putting yourself liable, Miss Hurley."

By Nance's spirited defence they knew that Gannon was only wounded. "Mebbe I am!" Nance called back. "But I'm agoin' to stay by David Gannon, the only friend I've got on earth, and ye can bet on that! I'm a goin' to die a fighter right here with him, ef I haf to. Better go back! I can shoot like a man, and I'm shore a goin' to shoot to kill!"

The officers protested, pleaded, warned and threatened. Nance had nothing more to say to them save this:

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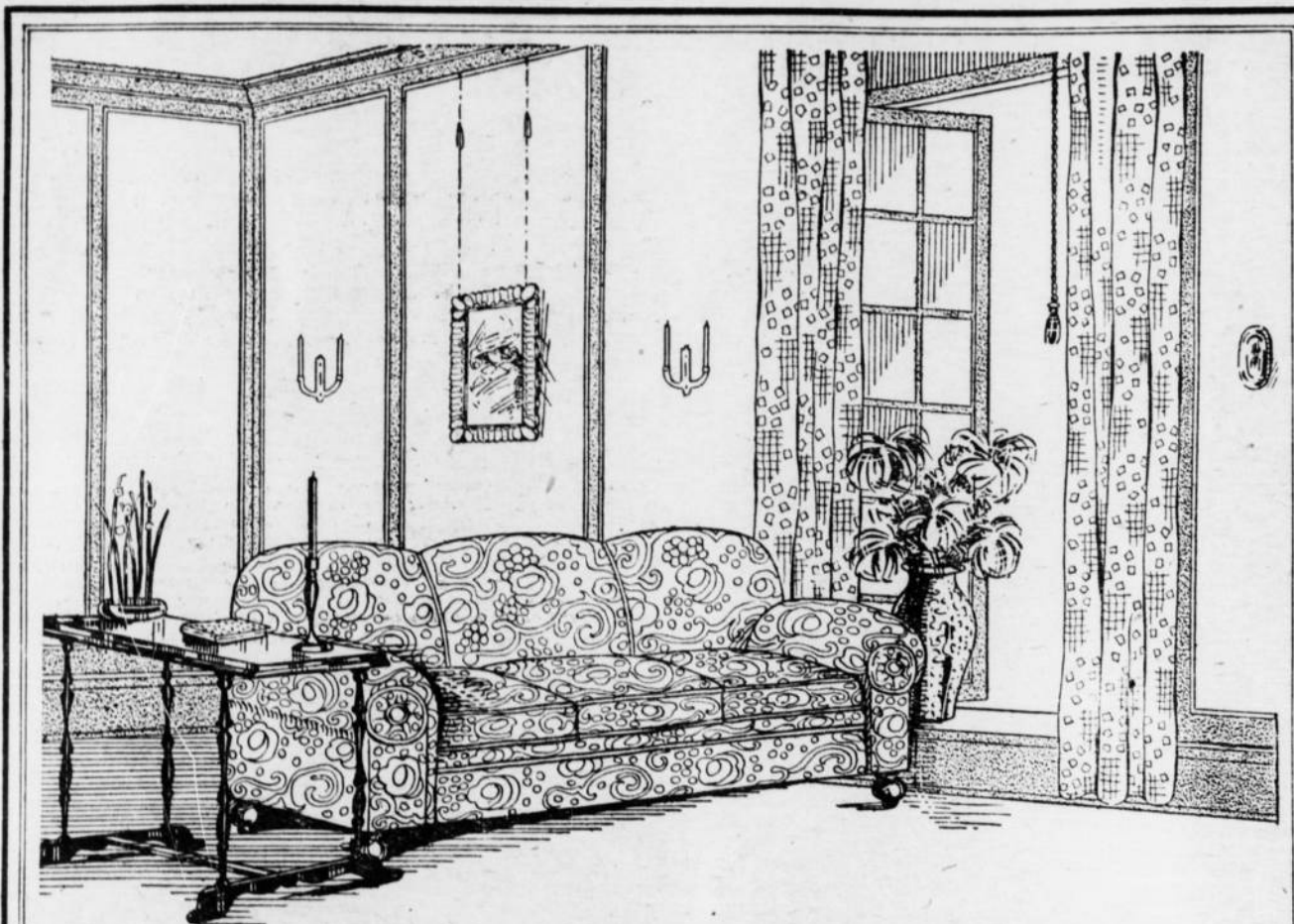
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"I've done my talkin'. I'm ready and willin' to die right here with my sweetheart. Look out—I'm a goin' to shoot!"

And she did—and one of the men in the scrub below dropped his revolver, seized his wrist and swore terribly.

The law's representatives fell back to the timber line. Nance believed they were preparing to come upon her from both sides; it did not occur to her that they would not shoot at a woman. So Nance knelt by Gannon and shook him: he had to come to; he had to get up to the cliffs and over them!

"David!" she called anxiously. "David! David!"

Two minutes passed, and Gannon opened his eyes, sat up dazedly, and put a hand to his wounded temple. Nance kissed him, shook him again and told him of her fears. He rose staggeringly, and the two hurried to the great line of cliffs and climbed to a broad ledge midway of the face without drawing fire. There David sank to his knees. He was still dazed and weak. Nance kept the rifle, and always watched for officer-blue. . . . When David had rallied, they would go on. The rest of the climb was hazardous.

Then Nance saw three men, instead of two, come out to the open 300 yards below them, and one of the three was waving aloft a white handkerchief tied to a switch. Gannon rose at Nance's exclamation, and he saw the men.

"Another officer," he mumbled. "The high sheriff, maybe. That truce-flag is no good. It's a ruse. Nance—I'll try to get over the cliffs and lose myself—on the other side of the mountain. Let's say good-bye, Nance. God knows—I'm much obliged to you. I'll always love you, little pal—sweet little pal. . . . But you'd better forget about me. Good-bye!" He held out his arms to her.

"I'm a goin' with you!" said Abner Hurley's daughter. "I shot one o' them in the wrist, and I'm outlawed, too—thank God! Where you go, honey, I'll go. When you fight, I'll fight with you. When you die, honey, I'll die with you. Don't say another word, David, darlin'—acause I'm a goin' with you!"

She turned, sent a bullet singing above the truce-flag 300 yards below them, and faced back to David Gannon. The Cliffhawk, her mate, her man; and he saw that there could be no gainsaying her. Something sweet and desperate struggled upward in his breast and gave him new life. She was his mate, his woman; and a strong and glorious and beautiful woman she was, for all her wildness, for all her uncouthness. She was mountain-born, one of his own kind. . . .

They knelt, there on that broad ledge midway of the cliff, in the scorching sunshine, and joined their right hands. David Gannon took away and put aside his broad-rimmed hat and lifted his white, blood-stained face to the blue of the early summer sky. His lips moved in a strange and solemn ceremony, in the most earnest prayer of his life:

"Thou God, be our minister and witness. I take this woman to be my wife, and she takes me to be her husband. We do here swear before Thee that we will love and honor and trust each other always; we swear to be true to each other in joy and in sorrow, in sickness and in health, in life and in death. Bless this marriage and sanctify it, O God, our minister and witness. Amen. Amen. Amen."

"Amen," Nance echoed sweetly; and her head fell forward and rested against his mighty shoulder—"Amen. Amen."

They rose, ready to go into a wilderness world with only their love, a good rifle and their faith in the goodness of the Almighty and in each other. Their strange marriage ceremony had occupied more time than they thought. Standing a short distance below them was Sheriff Cartwright with the little truce-flag. Cartwright bared his head.

"I take off my hat," he said feelingly, "to the finest, biggest man I have ever known. Mrs. Gannon died yesterday, David, and Charley has confessed."

He turned away. David Gannon turned to his Nance and caught her supple, roundish figure close, close in his arms. . . .

Can You Save a Life?

What To Do In Case of Poisoning.

By Marion Hughes

THERE is really no reason why anyone should be poisoned, but somehow numbers meet an unnecessary death due to carelessness somewhere. It seems a pity that there should be useless loss of life, especially when the method is so painful.

Rules of Safety

1. Label all poisons in large letters so that no one can make a mistake as to their identity. Skull-and-crossbones labels are suitable as they are different from any others, which makes them easily detected.

2. Place bottles containing poisons in a position so that children cannot get them, even if they stand on a chair. If possible keep the cupboard under lock and key—and keep the key yourself. This applies to the barn as well as to the home.

3. Use bottles that are different from any others. The regular three-sided blue poison bottle with rough surfaces is the best.

4. Never pour out or handle any poisons in the dark. The result of doing so may cost a life. Always look at the label a second time before removing the cork, measure the required amount, replace the cork and put the bottle back in its cupboard under lock and key.

5. Do not leave the measured poison lying around while you answer the telephone. Children are inquisitive mortals and may get hold of the dangerous material.

6. Never on any account employ a cup or other utensil used in cooking. Keep separate measures for poisons.

7. Make sure that everyone in the family who is old enough, knows what to do in case of poisoning. Cut out the directions given below, paste them on a piece of cardboard and hang them in a conspicuous place. Even go as far as framing them if it will impress upon the minds of everyone the importance of being ready for an emergency.

POISON

TREATMENT

Arsenic (Paris Green)	Give one tablespoon mustard in a glass of warm water to induce vomiting. Follow with large quantities of salt and water. Give raw egg whites, barley water, or linseed tea. As a last resort apply heat to the abdomen and feet.
Arsenate of Lead.	See Arsenic.
Carbolic Acid.	For external burns apply alcohol in any of its forms at once. Internally give raw egg whites in large quantities. Speed is very essential.
Blue Stone and Verdigris.	Give raw egg whites, milk, barley water, or gruel very freely. Apply linseed poultices to the abdomen.
Corrosive Sublimate.	Give large quantities of raw egg whites and water.
Creosote or Creolin.	Same as for carbolic acid.
Lye, Caustic Soda and Caustic Potash.	Give large draughts of water mixed with vinegar, lemon juice, or orange juice. Speed is very essential.
Fly Pads.	See Arsenic.
Oil of Vitriol or Sulphuric Acid.	Give large draughts of soap and water or plain water if nothing else is at hand. Very quick action is necessary.
Muriatic Acid or Hydrochloric Acid.	See Oil of Vitriol.
Saltpetre.	Give one tablespoon mustard in a glass of water to induce vomiting. Give plenty of raw egg whites or linseed tea. Apply warmth to feet and rub limbs.
Rat Poisons.	See Arsenic.
Strychnine or Gopher Poison.	Give one tablespoon mustard in a glass of warm water at once. If possible give artificial respiration. Powdered charcoal is also a good antidote for this type of poisoning.
Ptomaine Poisoning.	Give one tablespoon mustard in a glass of warm water. Follow with two tablespoons castor oil.
Mushroom Poisoning.	See Ptomaine Poisoning.
Carbonic Acid Gas.	Open all windows and doors. Give artificial respiration unceasingly until patient recovers. Give very strong coffee to stimulate patient.
Formalin or Formaldehyde.	Give one tablespoon mustard in a glass of water.
Poison Ivy.	Wash in three per cent. boracic acid solution. Follow with an application of lead ointment.



A War on Film

On the film that ruins teeth

Dental science has declared a war on film. Millions of people, half the world over, have joined it. And leading dentists everywhere are securing new recruits.

This ten-day test will show you the results. Make it and note the change that comes in cleaner, prettier teeth.

Makes teeth dingy

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. It makes white teeth look dingy. And most tooth troubles are now traced to that film.

Film is what discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germes breed by millions in it.

They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Many serious troubles are now traced to them.

Failed to end it

Old teeth cleaning methods have failed to end film. Much was left to night and day threaten serious damage. That's why well-brushed teeth discolored and decayed.

Dental science has for years sought ways to fight that film. Two effective methods have been found, and able authorities have well proved their efficiency.

Now those methods are combined in a dentifrice called Pepsodent—a tooth paste based on modern dental knowledge. And to millions of people it has brought a new era in teeth cleaning.

These five effects twice daily

Pepsodent combats the film in two effective ways. It leaves teeth highly polished, so film less easily adheres.

It also multiplies the salivary flow. That is Nature's great tooth-protecting agent. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits that cling. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is Nature's neutralizer of acids which cause decay.

Every application brings these five desired effects. All of them are

deemed essential. But old methods never brought them.

Send the coupon for a 10-day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

In a week the results will surprise and delight you. And your home, we believe, will adopt this new method. Don't wait longer. Cut out the coupon now.

Made in Canada

Pepsodent
REG. IN CANADA

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, whose every application brings five desired effects. Approved by highest authorities, and now advised by leading dentists everywhere. All druggists supply the large tubes.

10-Day Tube Free 834 Can

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 818 118 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ont.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Only one tube to a family.

Don't Wear a Truss



BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

Brooks Appliance Co., 3506 State St., Marshall, Mich.

It is Fatal to Neglect Yourself

IF

You are suffering from Diabetes, Bright's Disease, High Blood Pressure or Hardening of the Arteries

WHEN

Time is precious. The sooner you come to me, the quicker you become well. Everyone wonders—Why they delayed coming—when they leave me, feeling 20 years younger and able to accomplish as much work. Come at once. Don't delay, for I certainly Can Cure you.

Dr. A. D. CARSCALLEN
530 BALMORAL STREET, WINNIPEG

Winners of Doo Dad Books in Doo Dad Coloring Contest

For week ending Feb. 25, 1922

MILDRED SUSAN BOND, W., ALTA.
LEONARD J. HARYETT, L., SASK.
JOE MONTGOMERY, L., ALTA.
LEO TESKE, ST. E., MAN.
DONALD VIVIAN, L., SASK.

Watch this space next issue for March 1 winners. Full particulars of contest given in lower left-hand corner of this page. You can compete for the Doo Dad book prizes every week if you wish.
Doc Sawbones.

Join the Milk Army

Continued from Page 16

of children who are below par. With this improvement in physical condition, has come greater attentiveness in school and increased vigor in play. It is a fact that the first children to develop measles and other diseases are those

whose physical condition is not what it should be. Through the investigations of health nurses and other educational agencies it has been proved that there are more children in the country who are under-weight than there are in the city. They have made many interesting experiments and have found that an increased consumption of milk is one of the most important factors in improving the physical condition of the rising generation. Let us all put our energies to the mobilization of the milk army.

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

The directors of the Wawanesa Mutual Fire Insurance Company, whose head office is at Wawanesa, Man., are to be congratulated on the satisfactory nature of the report of the company for the year 1921, which has just been issued. The company has been in business for 25 years, and insurance in force at the end of last year totalled over \$98,600,000. Although the company has no capital stock, being organized on the mutual plan, it has investments in Dominion

and provincial government bonds to the amount of over \$310,000 among its assets. C. M. Vanstone, who is well known to livestock men in the West, has recently been appointed secretary-manager of the company, in succession to A. F. Kempton.

Distribution of Seed Grain

Each year sees an increase of pure-bred seed grain sown by the farmers in Western Canada. It was a matter of education and publishing of results that showed the farmers the advantages arising from using pure seed. Now the farmers are so keen on securing pure-bred seed grain that advertisers in this line have more orders than they can fill. A year ago, in one issue alone, The Guide carried a page and a quarter of nothing but seed grain advertising. Even this year farmers are selling all the pure-bred seed grain they have to offer. For instance, take the case of M. C. Campbell, Central Butte, Sask., who reports results as follows:

"Will you please discontinue my ad. for Marquis Wheat, as I am sold out—still getting many enquiries."

\$27.50 ON TRIAL
American
FULLY GUARANTEED
CREAM
SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$27.50. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy

Monthly Payment Plan

Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont. and St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog and easy payment plan.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 3210 Bainbridge, N. Y.



The average annual provincial production of fall rye per acre in Alberta is from two to three bushels more than the acre production of wheat.



DOO DAD COLORING CONTEST Do you want to get one of the Doo Dad Books FREE and a chance, besides, at one of 200 big prizes Doc Sawbones is offering in his \$500.00 Doo Dad Coloring Contest? Then here is what you must do: Color the best you can the picture on this page, write your name, post office, province and age at the bottom of this page, tear the page out, put it in an envelope and mail it to Doc Sawbones, care of The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. And besides you must also put in this envelope another envelope with your name and address written on it and a one-cent stamp on it, so that I can send back to you a brand-new Doo Dad picture that has never been in The Guide and that will only go to boys and girls who do what I have just said. And, besides, every week for the five best colored pictures sent in I'm going to give FREE one of my big Doo Dad Books. You can color the Doo Dad picture in The Guide each week and send it in, if you want to, and compete for the five Doo Dad Books given each week, but every time you send in the colored picture you must send the stamped envelope with your name and address written on it, and every time you do that I'll send you a new Doo Dad picture. And besides I'll tell you all about my \$500.00 Doo Dad Coloring Contest and the 200 dandy prizes I'm going to give FREE to my boy and girl friends. So take your crayons and color this picture right now, and I'll write you as soon as I get your letter with the stamped, addressed envelope enclosed in it. Your old friend,
Doc Sawbones.

THE DOO DADS IN CANDY TOWN

The kind old Doo Dad gentleman whom Doc Sawbones and his little fellows met at the Candy farm house, brought them to town. "Help yourselves," said he, after they had entered the village, "eat till your jaws ache, if you like."

Old Sleepy Sam, who is always hungry, ate so fast and so much that he simply had to stop. He flopped himself down, right in the street, too full and too miserable to know anything.

Doc Sawbones and the old Candy Doo Dad man became very good friends. To the old visitors, the old gentleman gave long, dark brown chocolate cigars and canes of red and white peppermint. He knew that if he gave the young visitors canes they would never use them for walking.

There were so many things to see and do that at first the little rascals were at a loss, but soon they were given tools with which to get their candy and soon all were busy. Poly saw first of all the taffy tree, on which grew large black licorice gum drops. He thought that he could eat an

entire limb of the tree, so with a saw he worked and worked. Finally the limb broke and fell straight down on old man Grouch's already sore head.

Roly chopped a huge pillar of stick candy down and it fell heavily against the dear little peppermint wafer house, almost wrecking it.

Flannelfeet thought that he should watch his young Doo Dads to see that they behaved themselves. He was too dignified to walk boldly up and help himself, but he edged slyly up to the wagon that was being loaded and very naughtily licked a sweet peppermint stick.

The Doo Dads who liked rock candy the best of all had to dig with pick axes for it, in the rock candy mine.

It is fortunate for the visitors that they have to work to get their sweets, because if they could just sit and eat they would soon have to be carried home. Doc knows, however, how to fix them if they should eat too much, so he is allowing them to enjoy themselves to the limit.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., March 8, 1922.

WHEAT—Prices have held firm during the week with the usual fluctuation. Offerings light and buying, while not of real good account, sufficient to care for them. Exporters have done little. Liverpool reporting that offers based on present Winnipeg quotations are several cents out of line and wheat, therefore, has not been bought in any quantity by them. It is not necessary to have an export demand while offerings are so light, domestic buying being sufficient. Grain is undoubtedly on debatable ground with opinions sharply divided. On account of the small stocks in the hands of the producer it is doubtful whether offerings ever will be heavy enough on the balance of this crop to effect the market much. Future trend of markets will probably be based on conditions in U.S. for some time to come. Local quotations following Chicago.

Cash premiums have advanced on high grade wheat and decreased on lower grades. It looks just now as though spreads between One Northern and Six will widen still more on account of the demand for one and lack of it for the other.

FLAX—Holding steady after recent advance. Good demand for May future and cash and prices look like holding firm.

OATS—Prices have remained firm during the week, although there has been no urgent demand for either cash oats or futures. Both domestic and foreign demand reported slow and spreads on cash oats have widened out fractionally from a week ago. Stocks of oats however are not heavy and any improved demand would have considerable effect on values.

BARLEY—Market has been dull with light volume of trade passing and prices, fluctuating from day to day in sympathy with wheat.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Feb. 27 to	Mar. 4	Inclusive.			Week	Year
	27	28	1	2	3	4 Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—							
May	144	143	139	142	142	140	143
July	137	136	132	135	135	134	134
Oats—							
May	51	51	50	51	51	50	50
July	51	50	50	50	50	50	52
Barley—							
May	69	69	67	67	68	67	68
July	67	67	65	65	65	64	67
Flax—							
May	242	240	237	241	239	239	244
July	240	238	235	239	238	237	241
Rye—							
May	109	108	106	107	107	105	108

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.55½ to \$1.62½; No. 1 northern, \$1.53½ to \$1.57½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.50½ to \$1.59½; No. 2 northern, \$1.47½ to \$1.53½; No. 3 northern, \$1.41½ to \$1.49½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.53½ to \$1.56½; No. 1 hard, \$1.48½ to \$1.50½; Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.28½ to \$1.34½; No. 1, \$1.21½ to \$1.27½; No. 2 amber, \$1.25½ to \$1.31½; No. 2, \$1.18½ to \$1.22½; No. 3 amber, \$1.17½ to \$1.27½; No. 3, \$1.13½ to \$1.19½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 56½c to 57½c; No. 3 yellow, 54½c to 55½c; No. 4 yellow, 53½c to 54½c; No. 2 mixed, 55½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 36½c to 37c; No. 3 white, 36c to 36½c; No. 4 white, 35½c to 35¾c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 60c to 63c; medium to good, 57c to 59c; lower grades, 53c to 56c. Rye—No. 2, 97½c to 98½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.59½ to \$2.65½.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department, United Grain Growers report as follows:

Receipts this week—Cattle, 1,280; hogs, 3,330; sheep, 473. Last week—Cattle, 1,221; hogs, 2,225; sheep, 188.

With approximately the same number of cattle on the market this week as last, prices were steady to strong on the better grades of butcher cattle. There is also a very keen demand for stocker heifers, stocker steers and feeder steers, and the market could take care of a great many more than are coming, at prices that would look attractive to those who have such for sale. A better demand is in evidence for springer cows and this will no doubt improve as we approach spring.

Following are a few representative sales made by us during the past week:

1 steer from Pilot Mound, 6½c; 17 steers from Argle, 6½c; 1 steer from Carberry, 6½c; 9 steers from Birch Hills, \$6.65; 3 steers from Argyle, 6½c; 1 heifer from Argyle, 6½c; 1 steer from Manitou, 6½c; 2 heifers from Carberry, 6c; 1 steer from Pilot Mound, 6½c.

The hog market has weakened somewhat under a decreased demand from Eastern Canada, selects selling today at 12½c per lb. The grading is much heavier than it was at the late lower price which will necessitate the marketing of all hogs over 250 lbs., or under 140 lbs. at home. Top lambs are bringing from 8c to 9c and top sheep from 4c to 6c.

Do not forget to bring with you health certificate covering your cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

WHEAT PRICES

Feb. 27 to Mar. 4 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Feb. 27	147	142	134	127	117	110
28	146	141	133	125	115	108
Mar. 1	143	138	129	121	110	103
2	146	141	132	124	113	106
3	146	142	132	124	113	106
4	144	140	130	122	111	104
Wk. Ago	146	141	133	126	117	110
Yr. Ago	196	193	182	174	148	..

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur.

February 27 to March 4, inclusive

February 27 to March 4														
Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW		3 CW	OATS		BARLEY				FLAX			RYE 2 CW
		Ex Fd	1 Fd		2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW		
Feb. 27	104½	52½	48½	48½	47½	44½	67½	64½	56½	56½	241½	236½	212½	107½
28	102½	52½	47½	47½	47½	44½	67½	64½	56½	56½	239½	234½	210½	106½
Mar. 1	97½	52½	47½	47½	46½	43½	65½	62½	55½	55½	236½	231½	207½	104½
2	100½	52½	47½	47½	46½	43½	65½	62½	55½	55½	240½	235½	211½	105½
3	100½	52½	47½	47½	46½	43½	66½	63½	55½	55½	235½	233½	209½	105½
4	98½	52½	46½	46½	46½	42½	65½	62½	55½	55½	233½	233½	209½	104½
Week Ago	104½	51½	47½	47½	46½	43½	66½	63½	56½	56½	243½	238½	214½	106½
Year Ago		50½	46½	46½	44½	41½	82½	72½	61½	60½	183½	179½	155½	104½

Prime butcher steers.....	\$6.25 to \$6.75
Good to choice steers.....	5.50 to 6.00
Medium to good steers.....	4.50 to 5.50
Common steers.....	3.50 to 4.50
Choice butcher heifers.....	5.50 to 6.00
Fair to good heifers.....	4.50 to 5.50
Medium heifers.....	3.50 to 4.50
Choice stock heifers.....	2.75 to 3.25
Choice butcher cows.....	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good cows.....	3.75 to 4.50
Breedy stock cows.....	2.25 to 3.00
Canner cows.....	1.50 to 2.00

POULTRY AND EGGS

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market is easier. Dealers are offering country shippers 40c delivered for straight receipts, and from 45c to 48c on a graded basis. Importations of States fresh during the past week were the heaviest this season amounting to 1,995 cases. These eggs are jobbing at 47c to 50c, with local fresh straight candled at 54c, and extras and pullets mixed 56c. Retail prices range from 43c to 60c. Poultry—Receipts during the past week have been very light, prices remain unchanged.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Receipts of local fresh are reported to be very light due chiefly to the cold weather. Trade is offering from 45c to 50c loss off delivered to country shippers. At one or two points fresh shipments from the United States have been necessary to meet the local demand. Jobbing prices range from 53c to 56c, retail 60c to 70c. In the North Battleford section a slight increase in receipts is reported, but a price of 60c is still being paid gatherers, the retail price is 65c. Poultry—No movement reported.

EDMONTON—Eggs: The weather in this section is reported milder and a rapid increase in production is anticipated. Dealers are quoting country shippers \$12 per case delivered for straight receipts on a graded basis, extras 45c, firsts 40c. Extras are jobbing at 50c, firsts 45c. Poultry—No movement reported.

CALGARY—Eggs: This market remains practically unchanged. Severe weather conditions have been responsible for a shortage of local receipts and dealers are depending solely upon British Columbia fresh to meet the demand. Prices remain the same as last week. Poultry: Situation unchanged.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Birkenhead offerings of Canadian and American cattle amounted to 1,250 head. Sales were made from 19c to 20c in sink. Best Irish also sold from 10d to 10½d.

Glasgow sold 585 Canadian and American cattle from 19c to 20½c in sink.

At London, choice dressed sides brought from 18c to 19c under a slow trade.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Danish bacon unchanged. Irish heavy, 2s. to 6s. higher. Canadian, 130s. to 135s. American quiet from 116s. to 123s. Prices steady, with short supplies.

On land that is very subject to blowing, the substitution of fall rye for wheat is a good plan. The fall rye roots in the fall when there is no trouble with drifting and then is able to hold the soil in the spring.—W. C. McKilliean.

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY

Established 1884

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ADVANCES MADE
ON SHIPPING
BILLS

GRADING CAREFULLY
SUPERVISED

WRITE, WIRE OR
PHONE FOR SHIP-
PING INSTRUCTIONS

700-703 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, CANADA

The World's Meat Trade

Continued from Page 34

however, all efforts on the part of the British importer to move supplies resulted in exports of only 68 tons of chilled and 32,885 tons of frozen. And owing to the low purchasing power of European importers, the chilled beef brought only 13c, and the frozen only 12½c per pound. Some idea of the heavy volume of supply may be gathered from the fact that of five and one-half million long hundredweights imported into Great Britain during 1921, there were two million long hundredweights on hand on January 1 of the present year. Even after congesting the British market, the chief producing countries had their freezing plants again overstocked and were willing at times to unload at cost. Unfortunately, cost prices with delivery charges added were above the purchasing power of Europe. With such a poor demand existing, it can readily be understood why the exports of live cattle to Great Britain did not reach any considerable amounts.

The situation is even now very uncertain. The cattle embargo seems to have been settled at least for some time to come and we are not to enjoy the privilege of moving our stock to British inland markets. On the other hand, unless the foot and mouth disease is soon controlled, it is probable that a continuation of the strict quarantine regulations will undoubtedly affect the movement of frozen meats and clear out the storage for fresh supplies. It is obvious that this would be beneficial to all classes of the trade, and more than anything else bring supply and demand nearer normalcy.

Relation to World Trade Generally

In the meantime, freezing works in exporting countries are either closed down or working below capacity. Prices on the British market have apparently reached a new normal which is somewhat above the pre-war normal. It is now possible that with a marked reduction in ocean freight rates we would be able to resume liberal shipments of live cattle, but we should remember that reduction of the freights on live cattle will probably mean reductions in carrying charges on dead meat cargoes as well. Selling freights is just as much a business as selling automobiles, and is, therefore, just as much governed by the law of supply and demand.

The whole situation (freights included) as regards livestock trade depends upon the general movement of world's trade. The situation is fairly promising. The pound sterling stands at its strongest point since the war, a condition which means stronger buying power for Great Britain. Canadian funds in New York are also at a fairly high point, and we can now purchase to better advantage in the American market, and thus create a better flow of trade both ways. In Europe, the situation is not so promising, but the heavy price cutting in the United States has resulted in fairly heavy exports of raw material, and this should result in a better condition of European credits.

Unless reports and market conditions in the United States have been badly interpreted, Canadian cattle should make a much better showing than during last year. The United States cattle industry is less affected by the condition of the beef export trade than any other country, since her home market consumes an amount of meat equal to the total annual production. Cattle authorities insist that there exists a shortage, and point as proof to the poor showing of certain of the heavy producing areas. Short supplies and strong markets are expected to materialize as a result.

With a return to reasonable trade conditions, and organization of production and marketing along co-operative lines in the cheap producing areas, and consequent quality improvement in an article more economically produced, sound premises exist upon which to argue that non-pastoral countries, no matter how much they improve their livestock, and how strictly they co-operate, will find export competition somewhat hard to meet. Furthermore, beef production for export may be greatly accelerated in the future and producing countries find the British market alone incapable of absorbing supplies.

It remains, then, to exploit new markets. Europe appears to be at present the only field for new business, but at prices cut to a minimum and bolstered by fresh credits. The United States has anticipated invasion by cheaper producing countries, and is of the opinion that unless strong import duties are imposed her livestock industry will become bankrupt. Evidently the degree of duty on dead meats is to be so adjusted that the American market will not offer much attraction to foreign enterprise. Unfortunately, we come within the category of foreign meat exporting countries, and find a heavy duty barring our way. Since our producing costs are as high if not higher than those of the United States, it is not likely that the Fordney tariff on livestock is aimed directly at us. Unfortunately, we happen to be in the line of fire.

None of the chief beef-producing countries boast of a strong position, but rather deplore the necessity of meeting their bill of costs by forced selling.

The United States claims a serious reduction in breeding stock; Australia has failed to make provision for replacing mature stock; parts of Canada claim a shortage of heifers and feeding stock, and the Argentine appears short in similar classes as Canada. Great Britain as a producer of beef is 33 per cent. less efficient than in 1913.

Annual Sweet Clover

Q.—Please send me any information that you have about annual sweet clover, especially with regard to its root development and ability to compete with weeds and withstand drought while small.—H.C.W.

A.—Annual sweet clover was developed by Prof. H. D. Hughes, Ames, Iowa, from a plant selection. It has since been located in Alabama, and owing to its double origin has been named "Hubam." It has been grown for two years at Saskatoon with very encouraging results. It makes a growth of from three to four feet in height, and yields about two tons of dry forage per acre. It cannot be depended upon to mature seed in this altitude, although we did secure a little good seed each year, but the frosts held off unusually late both in 1920 and 1921.

For our conditions it is best to prepare the land thoroughly by plowing or cultivation so that it is free from weeds and fairly well packed at the time of seeding, which would be any time from May 15th to June 15th. We do not expect it to fill a very conspicuous place in our agriculture, but it will be useful to provide a rotation crop or a crop of hay when it is impossible to plan for biennial or perennial crops for this purpose.

THE WOMEN FOLK

as well as the men can make good use of the

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

not only in selling, but in judicious buying. Keep your eye on the classified ads.

STOCK

Various

SELLING—BEST BRED HOLSTEIN BULL: sire, Korndyk's Marjot; 4 years, Belgian stallions, two and five years, weight 1,445, 1,500. Also Grand Detour plow, four-furrow, one year work, easy terms. Trappist Fathers, St. Norbert, Man. 9-2

FOR SALE—FOUR SHETLAND PONY STALLIONS, three and four years old, broken to ride and drive, or would exchange for Shetland mares. Also billy goat for sale. E. Kirby, Avenue A, Saskatoon, Sask.

EXPERIENCED PARTY WOULD TAKE PURE-BRED CATTLE, females, on shares; good district. Nowland Barton, Headlands, Sask.

HORSES

For Sale or Hire



PERCHERON or Belgian Stallions to suit pure-bred mares or for right good draft stallion. Most reasonable prices; three-year terms. Write **CHAS. REAR CORDOVA - MAN.** Receive my reply before purchasing. A new importation arriving.

THE ILLINOIS PERCHERON BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR SALES LIST, STALLIONS OR MARES address the Secretary.

J. L. EDMONDS URBANA, ILL.

FOR SALE OR HIRE ON FEDERAL PLAN—Percheron stallion, Major Max, 8313, black, rising four, weight 2,000, first in Edmonton and other shows, sired by Hildeson, Chicago champion, 1913. Belgian stallion, Duncan, 1395 (9734), bay, five years, weight 2,250, winner Edmonton and other shows. Both class 1 certificate. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 5-1

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED Percheron stallion, Grand View Chief, foaled May 12, 1908, recorded in Percheron Society of America, also Canadian Percheron stud book. Reason for sale, same route for six years. T. H. Drayson, Box 40, Neepawa, Man. 9-3

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS: ILLUMINE, 1911 champion, Brandon and Regina; Roland A, beautiful ten-year-old black, weighing 2,200; Lumine Perfect, two-year-old son of champion ILLUMINE, imported dam. James Young, Newdale, Man. 10-4

SELLING—IMPORTED STALLION, RECORD-ed in Belgian heavy draft studbook No. 952, dropped in 1911 and landed Montreal May, 1914; guaranteed sound and limb and every other particular; sorrel with white facing; weight one ton; winner of many prizes in Ontario. T. J. Van Ebroeck, Strathmore, Alta.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED PER-cheron stallion, sound. Reason for parting, travelled same route four seasons. S. C. Kerlake, See-Tress, Carlton Percheron Breeders' Association, Youngstown, Alta. 7-4

FOR SALE—GRAND JIMMY, CLYDESDALE, rising five, BB certificate for Saskatchewan, recently inspected and sound, will weigh over 2,000 pounds in show condition. Reasonable terms. Apply Con DeLaet, Benson, Sask. 8-6

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, LANG-ford's Hope, 15587, schedule A, rising nine years, sure foal getter, first prize wherever shown and many times champion. James Glover, Norgate, Man. 9-5

SELLING—TWO BELGIAN STALLIONS, chestnut, eight-year-old, 2,100 pounds; three-year-old roan, weight 1,900 pounds. For terms, write Box 9, Venn, Sask. 10-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, Lord Kenelworth, 19474, seven years, sure breeder. Terms: J. T. B. Mitchell, Lipton, Sask. 9-4

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLION, RISING seven, half brother to Marcus, 11058, international grand champion, 1920, sound, sure. Shurmer Bros., Cairns, Alta. 9-5

FIVE BELGIAN STALLIONS, AGES TWO TO eight, chestnuts and roan. Breeders' prices. Write Felix Ohberg, Amisk, Alta., for prices, terms and description. 5-6

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, mares in foal or fillies, hire stallion. Sell or exchange for seed and feed oats. Box 65, Tugaskie, Sask. 7-6

SELLING—CAR GRAIN-FED PERCHERONS, matched teams, greys and blacks, thirteen to sixteen hundred. Box 220, Nokomis, Sask. 9-2

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD OF BROKEN FOUR and five-year-old geldings, 1,300 to 1,600 pounds. E. A. Deltonbe, Vermilion, Alta. 10-2

SELLING—TWO FINE YOUNG REGISTERED Clydesdale mares, bred to a Calgary champion. John D. Waterman, Alth, Alta. 10-3

TRACTOR WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR Clydesdale stallion, first-class certificate. What offer? S. McConnell, Kellher, Sask. 10-3

SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE OR horses—Clydesdale stallion, Hillcrest Hercules, 14809, W. Sproat, Virden, Man. 10-5

SALE OR TRADE FOR WORK HORSES—Clyde stallion, coming four. P. Calder, Cymric, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, rising eight, weight 1,800, sure foal getter. Price right. John Lippe, Gullivan, Sask. 10-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON STAL-lion, or trade for oats or work horses. E. Smithy, Makepeace, Alta. 10-5

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BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS. OTTO MILLS, Togo, Sask. 1-13

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The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edm. Tuft



Looking Ahead

I'm looking now for signs of spring, for geese and ducks upon the wing, returning from the south; for butcher-birds and tiny wrens, for meadowlarks and prairie hens with music on the mouth! The snow is piled about my door, two feet in depth, perchance, or more, but I'm forgetting that; I'm watching now for balmy skies, for humming birds and buzzing flies, for bumblebees and bat! All this is foolish, some folks say, it's time and effort thrown away to try to push the fates. "When spring be come, then spring be here!" says one old friendly, whiskered seer, "and you can't rush the dates! The humming birds be in Moline, and all the geese in Argentine—they be not packed up yet! It takes more than a telescope, more than an over-dose of hope to bring them back—you bet!" The whiskered gent must have his say, but, honestly, it's not my way to be so staid and stale. I know anticipating spring won't start one bird upon the wing to face a northern gale; but, when a fellow looks ahead, at least it cannot then be said that he is looking back. Well-meaning people often fall from squinting back along the trail at crooks and turns they've led; it is a better, saner plan for me and every other man to keep his eyes ahead! So I explore with telescopes, and whiskers full of snow and hope, for wings from southern clime; for linnets, bluebirds, hawks and owls, and undomesticated fowls a month ahead of time!

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY gilts, from a grandson of the world's champion, and bred to an imported line, bred Pathfinder. For particulars, write L. C. Anderson, Vena, Sask. 6-5

SELLING—CHOICE REGISTERED DUROC sows, bred to son of imported parents, Orion family; due April and May. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. G. Carr, Leney, Sask. 7-5

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY GILTS, BRED to farrow May and June. Write your wants. Prices right. Some pure-bred Buff Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00. H. H. Reilly, Wynyard, Sask. 10-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY sows, bred to farrow in March or April. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 7-4

REGISTERED DUROC BOAR, WEIGHT ABOUT 500 pounds, 23 months, \$35. Thos. Upton, Denali, Sask. 9-3

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SELLING—YORKSHIRE BOARS, SIX WEEKS to four months old. C. A. Congdon, Newdale, Man. 7-6

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YORKSHIRES—BORN FEBRUARY 5, EITHER sex, \$15. W. L. Sims, Strassburg, Sask. 10-3

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SELLING—YORKSHIRE BOARS, JUNE FAR-row. W. Bowman, Alexander, Man. 9-8

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REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation, \$1.75 bushel; Victory oats, second generation, 75 cents; Banner oats, third generation, 75 cents; sacks extra. Special price car-load lots for bulk. F.O.B. our station. Kjellander Seed Farms, Wilcox, Sask. 10-4

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IMPROVED MARQUIS, GROWN UNDER THE Canadian Seed Growers' Association rules since 1912, grade one northern, free from all impurities, high germination, cleaned, \$1.45 bushel; including sacks, \$1.55. A. H. Bryan, Bridgeford, Sask. 9-5

WHEELER'S SUPREME WHEAT, PURE-BRED, earlier, out-yields Marquis, \$2.50 bushel. Early wheat escapes rust and frost. Pure Ruby wheat, off breaking, re-cleaned, sacked, \$2.10 bushel. Frankey, Quill Lake, Sask. 8-5

GROW DURUM WHEAT FORTY-CROP ASSURANCE and profit. Kubanka, \$1.50; Red Durum, rust-proof, high yielding, \$1.60; cleaned, sacked. Samples 10 cents. Robt. Blane, Harrowby, Man. 8-6

BURBANK'S QUALITY WHEAT SEED YIELD—ed, 1920, 54 bushels per acre; 1921, 51 bushels per acre, in Kelowna district, without irrigation. \$2.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Kelowna. A. W. Cooke, Box 126, Kelowna, B.C. 4-8

NO. 43, THE IMPROVED RED BOBS, THE seed I offer has passed Canadian Seed Growers' field inspection 100% pure. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$2.00, sack, 1, cleaned. Sample free. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 7-8

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$1.50 BUSHEL. Garton's 22 oats, 60 cents bushel, free from weeds, cleaned and sacked, f.o.b. Leduc. Wilford Bros., Leduc, Alta. 8-3

RUBY WHEAT, GROWN ON BREAKING, \$1.50 per bushel. Bark barley, \$1.00. Leader oats, 55 cents. Cleaned and bagged. Halldorson Bros., Elton, Sask. 6-5

SELLING—REGISTERED 10B MARQUIS wheat, \$2.00. Red Bobs, \$1.50. Second generation, from Wheeler's seed. W. Goodspeed, Rutland, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—SEED WHEAT, SEAGER WHEELER'S selected strain of Red Bobs Supreme, \$1.75 bushel, f.o.b. Estuary. J. B. Morgan, Gilnockie, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, CLEANED and bagged, \$1.50 per bushel. C. W. Cox, Bin-scarth, Man. 10-3

SELLING—PURE RED BOBS, CLEANED, sacks included, \$1.50. J. H. Schmaltz, Belseker, Alta. 6-6

SELLING—TWO CARS RED BOBS WHEAT, one car Ruby wheat. Prices, samples on request. John Latta, Blackfalds, Alta. 5-6

PURE RED BOBS, GERMINATION 95, RE-cleaned, weedless, no smut, \$1.50 sacked. Sample, dime. Arthur L. Smith, Fraserston, Alta. 6-5

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, GROWN ON breaking, \$1.40 bushel. Chas. Shadbolt, Benito, Man. 7-6

PURE KITCHENER WHEAT, THIRD GENERATION, \$1.50 bushel, cleaned, sacks included; limited quantity. A. Reed, Moss bank, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, GRADES one northern, cleaned and sacks included, \$1.60 per bushel. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 8-6

EARLY RUBY WHEAT, OFF BREAKING, clean, dry, samples, \$1.60 sacked. Edward Lumby, Heath, Alta. 9-6

SEED WHEAT—BURBANK'S QUALITY. Variety, cleaned and bagged, \$2.50 bushel, W. H. H. McDougall, Kelowna, B.C. 9-3

SELLING—125 BUSHELS KUBANKA WHEAT, re-cleaned, \$1.30 bushel; send sacks. John Hulme, Cameron, Man. 9-3

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, GROWN ON breaking, cleaned and sacked, for \$2.00 per bushel. Thos. Semple, Albx, Sask. 9-2

SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, OFF BREAKING. McKenzie's 96 oats. Prices, etc., on request. T. Pickard, Guernsey, Sask. 9-4

SELLING SEED GRAIN

Does not appear to be a very difficult job, even under present conditions, when you go about it in the right way. Users of Guide classified ads. report success—read the following:

"Please discontinue my advertising for Seed Flax. Have sufficient enquiries for all the seed I have."—Frank Richardson, Semans, Sask.
"Will you please discontinue my ad. for Marquis Wheat, as I am sold out. Am getting many enquiries."—M. C. Campbell, Central Butte, Sask.
"I think one issue is all that is necessary, as other years I have been sold out by wire before your first issue reached me." (Banner Oats).—L. Leppington, Bradbury, Sask.

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The Guide has the most readers—therefore the greatest number of buyers. People wishing to Buy, Sell or Exchange, look for the biggest market. The Guide carries more classified ads. than all other farm papers in Western Canada. It is the only weekly farm paper in the West. It gives you a low rate and gets your ad. there first. Send your ad. today and get your share of the orders.

The Grain Growers' Guide - - - - - Winnipeg, Man.

PURE RUBY WHEAT, \$1.50 PER BUSHEL, sacks included. Walter Tait, Moots, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—PURE RUBY WHEAT, \$1.40 BUSHEL at Viking. J. Rommehel, Viking, Alta. 10-2

Oats

LEADER OATS—GOVERNMENT GERMINATION and purity test, germination 97% in six days, samples and copy of certificate sent upon application, 50 cents per bushel, cleaned; bags extra or send your own; f.o.b. Plunkett, Man. W. R. Seabrook. 9-2

SELLING—THREE CARS BANNER OATS, 40 cents; two cars Leader oats, 45 cents; quantity sixty-day oats, 60 cents; from pure seed, free from wild oats; germination 98. Richards Bros., Lashburn, Sask. 7-8

LEADER OATS, AWARDED SECOND, Saskatchewan provincial seed fair, 60 cents bushel, sacks included. Delivery March 10. Vincent Baldock, Lunenburg, Sask. 5-8

LIBERTY HULLERS OATS, GOVERNMENT germination test 97 per cent., \$2.00 bushel (34 pounds), bags free; less than three bushels, bag 20 cents. J. Hicks, Hathersage, Alta. 8-3

SELLING—SVALOF ORIGINAL GOLDEN RAIN oats, imported last year, grown on breaking, cleaned, sacked, \$1.25 bushel. Sample 10 cents. Hugh Ridhner, Harrowby, Man. 8-3

SELLING—AMERICAN BANNER OATS, grown from registered seed, free from wild oats or other seeds, 75 cents bushel, sacked. Shipped on approval. W. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. 9-4

SELLING—SEED OATS, CAR LOADED AMERICAN Banner, second crop from registered seed, 45 cents bushel. Sample on request. Ed. Vermeersch, Langenburg, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—3,000 BUSHELS VICTORY SEED oats, at Fort William, price on tract, f.o.b. Angusville or Foxwarren. Wm. Burgess, Foxwarren, Man. 10-3

SELLING—3,000 BUSHELS BANNER CLEAN seed oats. Sample and price on request. A. Carfantan, St. Brieux, Sask. 7-5

SELLING—SEVERAL CARS FEED AND SEED oats. Feed, 35 cents; seed, 45; f.o.b. Major, Sask. Major Grain Growers. 6-5

GOLD RAIN OATS, CLEAN SEED, WEIGHT 42 pounds bushel, 99% germination, 55 cents. Sidney Sacks, Springfield, Man. 10-3

CAR BANNER OATS, TEST 98, MACHINE run, 45 cents, f.o.b. Salvador. Frank Woodward, Salvador, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—BANNER SEED OATS, TEST 96, price 50 cents. Enquire, M. Bannick, Yorkton, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—CAR VICTORY SEED OATS, VERY clean, heavy, 50 cents bushel. Write for sample. A. Lisovsky, Stenon, Sask. 9-5

NORWAY KING SEED OATS, CLEAN, PURE, 60 cents; bags extra. R. J. Neal, Palmer, Sask. 9-2

FOR SALE—SEED AND FEED OATS, PILGER Bros., Oshon, Alta. 8-4

SELLING—CAR GOOD SEED OATS, 40 CENTS, Frank Oliver, Imperial, Sask. 10-2

Barley

BARK BARLEY—1921 YIELD, 100 BUSHELS per acre; practically non-lodging, large, clean seeds, fanned, 90 cents per bushel; over 20 bushels, sacks free. R. Diekle, Melfort, Sask. 7-5

BARK BARLEY, GERMINATION TEST 98, \$1.00 bushel, f.o.b. Headingly, Man. F. W. Watt, 507 Great West Permanent Building, Winnipeg. 9-5

FAMOUS BARK BARLEY, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL; sacks free; grown from Harris McFayden seed, pure and free from noxious weeds. Nelson Murray, Lanigan, Sask. 9-2

BARK BARLEY, GROWN ON BREAKING, cleaned, 90 cents bushel; send sacks. I. Rennie, East Angus, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—HANNCHEN TWO-ROWED BEST drought-resistant barley, 60 cents; sacks extra. J. Fisher, Major, Sask. 8-3

BEARLESS BARLEY, GROWN FROM HAND-picked seed, \$1.00 bushel; bags 50 cents extra. D. McGillivray, Macdonald, Man. 10-5

SELLING—BARK'S BARLEY, OFF BREAKING, little off color, cleaned, \$1.00 bushel; bags included. J. Jacobson, Kelliher, Sask. 10-3

Flax

PREMOST FLAX, GROWN ON BREAKING from registered seed, perfect germination, re-cleaned, \$2.50. Sidney Sacks, Springfield, Man. 10-3

Grass Seed

BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED

of best quality. Send for free pamphlet re their culture. Warehouse on track; prompt shipment. Brome Seed, 12c; Western Rye, 10c; both mixed, half and half, 10c per lb. Allow 14 lbs. per acre. No order too small. Special price on car-load lots.

HALLMAN GRASS SEED GROWERS
BENTON, ALTA.

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE

No. 1 Grade, also No. 1 purity test. Cleaned, graded, tested and shipped direct from Alberta Government Elevator, Calgary. Price \$13.50, bags free, f.o.b. Calgary. Order from grower.

JOHN McD. DAVIDSON
COALDALE ALBERTA

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, government test number one purity and germination, scarified. Samples five cents. \$10.50 per 100 pounds, including bags. G. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET CHOICE cleaned seed, of heavy-yielding forage type, at four cents a pound; bags included. H. A. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 6-6

FOR SALE—PURE CLEAN GOLDEN MILLET seed, 1921 yield, 1,700 pounds seed and two tons hay per acre, \$4.00 100; sacks included. R. H. Weineke, Stonewall, Man. 8-5

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM—HAY grown own seed for seven years, acclimatized, scarified, hardest strain, 10 cents pound; bags extra. W. R. Fansher, Govan, Sask. 10-6

HUBAM ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER SEED, guaranteed, early type, \$1.50 pound; quantities, \$1.25, prepaid. I. Munsie, Richmond Hill, Ont. 10-2

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, WELL cleaned, bagged, ready for seed, free from noxious weed seeds, 12 cents per pound. Write for sample. W. Morrish, Oxbow, Sask. 10-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, FREE FROM noxious weeds, \$7.00 100, cleaned and bagged. Sample on request. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 10-5

SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE BLOSSOM, very hardy, Saskatchewan grown, "scarified." Write for sample. \$10 bushel. S. J. Gillespie, Bladworth, Sask. 6-6

TURKISTAN ALFALFA, NORTHERN GROWN seed, 100 pounds, \$34. Grown successfully for nine years. Send 10 cents for sample. Jos. Effer, Grandview, Man. 7-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS, RECLEANED WITH special sieves, heavy seed of strong vitality \$6.00 per 100, bagged; quantity limited. Wm. Lloyd Swarthmore, Sask. 6-6

SELLING—CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED, FREE from noxious weeds, 10 cents per pound; bags included. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 9-6

SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, CLEAN, FRESH, 10 cents pound. Peter Toews, McTavish, Man. 9-2

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, cleaned, bagged, 10 cents pound. Stanley Ideley, Lashburn, Sask. 8-11

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, 10 CENTS pound, bagged; first price at Saskatoon. Jeremiah Coffey, Dalesboro, Sask. 6-5

RYE GRASS—GOOD HEAVY RE-CLEANED seed, choicest quality, nine cents pound, sacked. F. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 7-4

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, nine cents pound; cleaned, bagged; absolutely no couch grass. N. C. Stewart, Phippen, Sask. 7-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, FOUR DOLLARS per 50 pounds. Sample on request. P. Mattson, Midale, Sask. 8-6

FOR SALE—MILLET, FORAGE TYPE, \$3.50 per 100, cleaned, sacked, yielded 30 bushels per acre. J. F. Swanston, Sperling, Man. 10-2

FOR SALE—15,000 POUNDS WESTERN RYE grass seed, nine cents per pound, cleaned and bagged. L. A. Wolf, Cut Knife, Sask. 10-6

TIMOTHY SEED—THIRD PRIZE PROVINCIAL seed fair, government tested, 120 pounds, sacked, \$12. A. C. Bunney, Wetaskwin, Alta. 10-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOLD STANDARD, cleaned and bagged and delivered. Write for price and sample. B. Franklin, Lashburn, Sask. 10-6

SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, NINE CENTS per pound, cleaned and sacked. Nell McArthur, Venn, Sask. 10-6

SOW FALL RYE FOR SUMMER PASTURE in early spring. Seed for sale. Geo. Jones, Kenton, Man. 10-4

BROME, GOVERNMENT TESTED, CLEANED, sacked, 11 cents pound, f.o.b. Gainsboro, Sask. William Blacklock. 10-3

SELLING—BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, \$9.00 100. Samples on request. D. Rutledge, Gainsboro, Sask. 10-4

BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, \$10 100. Huffman and Christie, Balduf, Man. 10-5

SEED—SPRING RYE, 95 CENTS BUSHEL, sacked, f.o.b. Cereal, Alta. Baries Bros. 10-3

FALL RYE, 90 CENTS, SACKED, JAMES Rush, Peers, Alta. 10-5

SPRING RYE, CLEANED, 95 CENTS BUSHEL; send bags. R. McGregor, Simpson, Sask. 10-5

HUBAM ANNUAL CLOVER, SAMPLE 50 CENTS. R. Stueck, Abernethy, Sask. 9-6

GOLDEN MILLET SEED, CLEANED, TESTED, \$4.00 100. Ludlow & Sons, Assiniboia, Sask. 10-2

Spelt

SELLING—SPELT, RUST-PROOF, SURE crop, two bushels, sacked, \$2.00. Allan McEwen, Riverhurst, Sask. 10-5

Corn

RUSH'S EARLY GOLDEN JEWEL SEED CORN, \$2.00 bushel; will mature anywhere. Spring wheat. Grass. Roy Rush, St. Lawrence, South Dakota, U.S.A. 10-6

Registered Seed Grain

SELLING—REGISTERED MARQUIS, SECOND generation, choice, won prize at Chicago International, \$2.00 bushel. Registered Marquis, second generation, \$1.75; cleaned, sacked, sealed. Have Abundance oats. H. N. Fisher, Sedalia, Alta. 7-6

REGISTERED SEED WHEAT, SECOND GENERATION, prize-winning strains, splendid foundation stock, guaranteed 100% pure. Samples free. Marquis, \$2.25; Ruby, \$3.00. Sacked and sealed. Satisfaction or money back. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 7-8

SELLING—REGISTERED BANNER OATS, 75 cents bushel, sealed sacks. Second prize, provincial seed fair, Saskatoon. Same oats, cleaned, but not registered, 60 cents bushel. I. J. Steele, Lloydminster, Sask. 7-4

REGISTERED FIRST GENERATION GOLD Rain oats and third generation Silver King barley, sacked, sealed. Price 100 pounds, \$2.25 and \$1.75 respectively. Supply limited. R. D. Kirkham, Baltonia, Sask. 7-6

FOR SALE—SEED OATS, REGISTERED BANNER, purity, germination high. Robt. Mills, Summerberry, Sask. 9-3

[Continued on next page]

Poultry Supplies

FOR SALE 2,500 Sectional Hot Water Incubator, perfect condition. Reason for selling: Have lost all my birds and part of equipment by fire; also have 600 Candee Sections. **JOHN C. LONGMORE, 11823-25th Street, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.**

STANFIELD'S LICE-KILL
THE VENT Treatment. Guaranteed to kill every louse or mite on fowl. 50-cent tube (post-paid) will treat 200 fowl.
WINNIPEG VETERINARY AND BREEDERS' SUPPLY CO. LTD., 291 Edmonton St., Winnipeg

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

SELLING—BRONZE TURKEYS FOR BREEDING PURPOSES. Hens, \$8.00 each; one exceptionally fine gobbler, \$12. Guaranteed strong, healthy birds. Mrs. E. E. Baynton, Hightick Lake, Sask.

BRONZE TURKEYS, \$8.00; TOMS, \$10.00. Trio White Chinese geese, \$20.00. Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00 each. Ringlet and Aristocrat strains. Purity Poultry Plant, Elphinstone, Man.

LATIMER BROS., BENSON, SASK. SELLING—Three pure-bred Bronze turkeys, \$8.00 each, weigh 19 pounds, beautiful birds. Three pure-bred Toulouse ganders, \$7.00 each. Last of breeding stock.

EXTRA LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY Toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00; unrelated. First prize stock. Reduced to clear. N. Blair, Kerrobert, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY Toms, \$9.00; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. James Mulligan, Watrous, Sask. 6-6

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY Toms, May hatched, 20-22 pounds, \$10.00. I. P. Overbye, Lemsford, Sask. 8-3

MAMMOTH PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, large, strong birds. Toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. T. T. Morden, Colgate, Sask. 8-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY Toms, \$7.00 and \$10.00. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 10-2

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE, MALES, females, weight 18-22 pounds, \$7.00 each. J. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 10-1

SELLING—PURE WHITE PEKIN DRAKES, 3 \$2.50; ducks, \$2.00; three ducks, one drake, \$7.50. Mrs. Roycroft, Simpson, Sask. 10-3

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$5.00; GANDERS, \$6.00; extra fine birds. Mrs. F. Rinn, Manitou, Man. 10-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, PRICE \$7.00. Mrs. Kampwirth, Windthorst, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$5.00; geese, \$4.00. W. J. Cornock, Greenway, Man. 9-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 20-22 pounds, \$9.00. George Leask, Marcellin, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$8.00. Ray Usher, Provost, Alta. 10-4

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS—Martin's Royal strain. Provincial poultry show, 1920, Calgary, first pen, first and fifth hen; 1921, Edmonton, silver cup, best commercial pen, all breeds; Vulcan shows, best bird and best display, three successive years, best commercial pen two successive years, best cockerel raised in district and ditto best pullet. 50 cents per egg if setting of 15 ordered, delivered. Lindsay, Vulcan, Alta.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, University strain, pure-bred, well developed, \$3.00 each. Eggs for hatching, from hens culled by expert, careful packing guaranteed. \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 60; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 9-2

CHOICE, LARGE PURE-BRED ROSE COMB White Wyandotte cockerels, winter laying strain, 234 hens laid 2,145 eggs during December and January, \$2.50 each. Hatching eggs in season. Victor Fells, Glavin, Sask. 9-2

CHOICE APRIL HATCHED WHITE COCK-erels, from contest-winning hens, eligible for registration, \$4.00; three for \$10. From trap-nested stock, \$2.00; pullets, \$3.00. John McChene, Borden, Sask. 6-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dotte—Cockerels, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00; hens, \$1.50 and \$2.50; pullets, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.00 each. J. Rodger, Macdonald, Man. 8-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, from Martin's special mated pens, \$3.50 and \$5.00 each. Wm. S. Muir, Rokeby, Sask. 9-3

BIG SELECT WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Ed. Ballie, Chinoak, Alta. 9-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, LAYING strain, good birds, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. C. Duffield, Springfield, via Pincher, Alta. 7-6

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 5-6

SELECTED PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00; two, \$3.50. Mrs. Bond, Redlyn, Sask. 8-5

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, laying strain, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Ed. Graham, Markinch, Sask. 8-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. Thos. E. Dempsey, Howard, Sask. 8-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, Martin strain, \$5.00. J. D. Robinson, Trebank, Man. 8-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM prize-winning stock, \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. McKenzie, Welwyn, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. L. M. Howes, Wainwright, Alta. 10-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, TWO, \$5.00. Hatching eggs, \$1.50, 15. L. G. Palmer, Hladworth, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTES, THIRD pen, Regina, 1921; all birds trap-nested. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. H. Hilsden, Regina, Sask. 10-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. George Leask, Marcellin, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dotte, \$3.00 each; \$5.00 for two; matured. Mrs. Bishop, Senlac, Sask. 10-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—BAR-gains, \$2.00. Redok, Dilke, Sask. 9-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50. Mrs. W. Seward, Kaleida, Man. 10-2

Rhode Islands

ROSE SINGLE COMB REDS—WINNERS PAST ten years, also egg-laying contest, Utility. My Red won over all Reds, provincial show, British Columbia, 1922. Eggs, five dollars, cockerels, five. Baby chicks. Robert N. Clarke, Vernon, B.C. 10-8

SELLING—OUR NOTED BRED-TO-LAY R. I. Red cockerels, both combs, red to the skin, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Eggs in season, \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. N. A. Dams, Howard, Sask. 7-8

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, March hatched, dark, good laying strain, \$3.00, \$4.00. Mrs. Ben Newton, Vanguard, Sask. 7-6

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, FROM my Saskatoon prize winners. Choice cockerels, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hens, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tassier, Sask. 9-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels, eggs purchased from the Agricultural College at Saskatoon, \$5.00 each. F. L. Nicol, Midwood, Sask. 9-4

SELLING—EXHIBITION ROSE COMB RED cockerels, sired by my first Winnipeg cock, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. Enns, Winkler, Man. 10-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels, large, beautiful dark birds, prize-winning stock, \$3.00, \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00. C. Deer, Tins, Sask. 10-2

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK birds and cockerels, \$5.00 each, brothers to my Saskatoon winners; pullets, \$3.00 each. J. M. Coates, Delisle, Sask. 10-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. New blood for old customers. Winter laying strain. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 9-6

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, combs slightly frozen, \$2.25. Les Donogh, Griswold, Man. 9-2

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, ROSE comb, from prize winners, \$5.00. A. Ritchie, Provost, Alta. 7-4

R. G. REDS—BABY CHICKS AND EGGS FROM my Calgary, Saskatoon and Brandon winners. Jack Lyons, Midnapore, Alta. 10-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, choice single comb birds, \$3.00 each. Clement Peters, St. Benedict, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, \$3.00 each; \$5.00 pair. C. H. Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 10-3

Leghorns

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, EARLY hatched, well developed birds, from good laying strain, \$3.00, or two for \$5.00. Herb. Adamson, Fairlight, Sask. 6-6

BRED-TO-LAY S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks. Our prices show big reduction this season. Write for price list showing our guarantee, etc. White Feather Poultry Yard, Deloraine, Man. 8-6

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, April hatched, from good laying strain, \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. C. Cuthbert, Glenora, Man. 9-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, splendid upright, vigorous birds, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Milo Yearous, Cadogan, Alta. 10-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00; better quality, \$5.00 each. W. W. Husband, Carman, Man. 10-3

BUFF LEGHORNS—STOCK, EGGS, CHICKS from my Calgary, Saskatoon, Brandon and Montana state fair winners. Jack Lyons, Midnapore, Alta. 10-3

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, GOOD laying strain, \$2.50, or two for \$4.00. Mrs. R. T. Ricketta, Rutland, Sask. 10-2

ROSE OR SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Elsie Johnson, Tuffnell, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horn cockerels, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Wesley Horn, Ardath, Sask. 9-4

15 WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, FERRIS 264 strain, \$2.00. Cockerels, pullets, \$5.00. Jack Stewart, Druglax, Prince Albert, Sask. 9-6

SELLING—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$3.00; hens, \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Arthur Hoeding, Alliance, Alta. 9-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. A. R. McLaren, Hatton, Sask. 8-3

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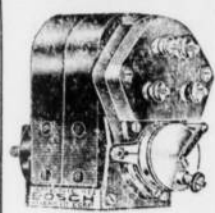
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FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, ALL fenced, 40 acres under cultivation. For particulars, write owner, Mrs. L. Sandcock, Vegreville, Alta. 10-5

SELLING—FARMS AND RANCHES IN famous Cariboo district, along lines of P.G.E.R. and C.N.R. R. R. Earle, Ashcroft, B.C. 10-3

FOR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES OF LAND NEAR Bassano, Alta., clean and fenced, for gas or steam plowing outfit. Box 444, Lethbridge, Alta. 10-3

FOR SALE—IMPROVED HALF-SECTION land, with equipment; good buildings; close school. Price \$50 per acre. J. L. Bond, Avonlea, Sask. 8-8

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 10-3

FOR SALE—SMALL RANCH WHERE CROPS don't fail. M. S. Bottsford, Baggy Creek, Man. 10-3

SELLING—320 ACRES, 100 CULTIVATED, balance good farm land, two and a half miles from Frobisher, Sask. H. Knudson, Irma, Alta. 10-3

NURSERY STOCK

Campbell's Tested Vegetable and Flower Seeds Pro-duce Results

BUY Seeds that Germinate. Don't risk your 1922 crop, but send today for our Seed Annual. Give us a trial order—that is all we ask. Our seeds have proven best for the West.

Write for 1922 Seed and Plant Catalogue.

THE CAMPBELL FLORAL AND SEED CO.

226-8th Ave. West, Calgary, Alberta

EVERGREENS AND BUSHES—ONE OF THE hardest trees for the prairie. The experimental farms and nurseries all recommend evergreens. We have a plan that schools may obtain trees free. Make your homes beautiful at reasonable prices. Write for prices. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask. 10-3

CABBAGE—EASILY GROWN IN GARDENS. Investigate. Obtain circular letter by addressing the undersigned, including self-addressed envelope bearing one cent postage. B. R. Pratt, Sen-lab, Sask. 8-6

GOOD THINGS FOR PRAIRIE PLANTINGS—Northernmost varieties fruits, flowers, ornamentals. Catalog. W. J. Boughen, Morden, Man., formerly Valley River. 6-11

PRODUCE

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, in good condition, 19c-21c
Chickens, 4 1/2 lbs. and over, No. 1 condi-tion, 18c-20c
Ducks, 27c
Turkeys, in good condition, 27c
Eggs, Highest Market Price

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates prepaid to any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Money orders mailed daily.

ROYAL PRODUCE COMPANY
97 Aikins Street - Winnipeg, Man.

Council of Agriculture Meet at Regina

Continued from Page 23

On the Monday evening, the dele-gates attended a dinner, as the guests of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, whose hospitality was duly appreciated.

The following delegates were in at-tendance at the meeting:

Representing the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company: Hon. George Langley, F. W. Riddell, W. C. Mills, James Robinson. The United Farmers of Ontario: J. J. Morrison. The United Grain Growers Ltd.: C. Rice-Jones, J. J. McLellan, John Reid, T. A. Cramer. The United Farmers of Man-itoba: C. Burnell, W. G. Rathwell, A. J. M. Poole, Mrs. J. Elliott. Saskatche-wan Grain Growers Association: Hon. J. A. Maharg, George Edwards, A. J. McPhail, J. B. Musselman, Mrs. John McNaughton. The United Farmers of Alberta: H. W. Wood, S. S. Sears, Geo. Harris, A. E. Scholefield, Mrs. M. L. Sears. The Grain Growers Guide: G. F. Chipman, J. T. Hull.

Leaflets for Distribution

The Grain Growers' Guide has a number of small leaflets dealing with various phases of household work which are available for our readers. The following is a list of those on hand which may be obtained by sending the necessary postage:

An Inexpensive, Home-made Fireless Cooker.
How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
How to Make Your Double.
An Empire Day Program.
How to Get Rid of Bedbugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
How to be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.
Swat the Fly.
How to Read Patterns.
How to Lay Out a Farm Garden.
A Home-made Dish Drier.
Boiling Down Washday.
Marketing Eggs in Alberta.
The Tale of a Shirt.
One Pattern for the Girls.
Preparing for the Hatching Season.
Growing Plums in Manitoba.
Houses That Grow in Season.

A FARMER HAS NO RIGHT

to have a machinery grave-yard on his place. Someone is willing to pay you real money for those implements you no longer have use for. Or, by a classified ad., you can exchange them for things you need. See what these folks did:

"I was well satisfied with the results from the ad. I had in your paper."
(Farm Machinery).—Jos. H. Currie, Forgan, Sask.
"Swamped with replies. I have sold the tractor; could have sold it 14 times over."—R. Fletcher, Strassburg, Sask.
"Sold my plow with one ad. Could have sold six of them."—R. Moore, Douglas, Man.

Why Guide Ads. Bring Results Quickly

The Guide has the most readers—therefore the greatest number of buyers. People wishing to Buy, Sell or Exchange, look for the biggest market. The Guide carries more classified ads. than all other farm papers in Western Canada. It is the only weekly farm paper in the West. It gives you a low rate and gets your ad. there first. Send your ad. today and get your share of the orders.

The Grain Growers' Guide - - - - Winnipeg, Man.



When you haven't met for a long time, both naturally wonder what changes Time has wrought. Keep that schoolgirl complexion and he will say the years have left you unchanged.

Still—That Schoolgirl Complexion

When must beauty cease? Never, if you know how to keep it. The charm of beautiful maturity may rival that of early youth if wholesome, ever alluring freshness is not allowed to fade.

A firm, fine skin, smooth and free from blemishes, makes every woman seem young. Every woman can have such a complexion—the secret is simple, the means within the reach of all.

Cleopatra kept her youth

She reached the height of her fame and beauty when some women imagine they must fade and grow old, keeping her youthful charms and freshness by the same simple means which we recommend today.

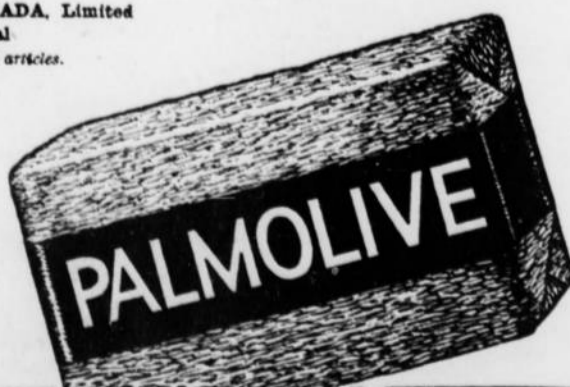
Cosmetic cleanliness was a daily rite, and the cleansers employed were palm and olive oils. This kept her complexion fresh and smooth, stimulated to healthful functioning.

Most facial disfigurements result from clogging accumulations which collect on the skin, fill up the pores and cause coarseness, blackheads and blotches.

Wash your face every day and these ills won't afflict you.

THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal
Also makers of a complete line of toilet articles.

Made
in Canada



Use gentle means

The kind of washing we mean is gentle, soothing, cleansing with the modern blend of palm and olive oils.

Its action is mild and the profuse creamy lather seems lotion-like. It leaves the skin wonderfully smooth and fresh while removing every trace of soil.

Such cleansing is most beneficial and prepares the skin for cold cream, if you need it, and the touch of rouge and powder most women use.

Neck, arms and shoulders should receive the same beautifying treatment, for they are conspicuous as the face for complexion beauty or the lack of it. Use Palmolive for bathing and let it do for your body what it does for your face. The price allows it.

Why the low price

This modest sum is possible through gigantic production which keeps the Palmolive factories working day and night, and the importation of the bland mild oils in tremendous volume.

Thus this finest facial soap, which if made in small quantities would cost at least 25 cents, is offered at the price of ordinary soap.



Cosmetics of Cleopatra

Whatever unguents, rouge and powder the queen of beauty used, cleansing with palm and olive oils was a daily rite.